MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

1931-32

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HON. GASPAR G. BACON, PRESIDENT.

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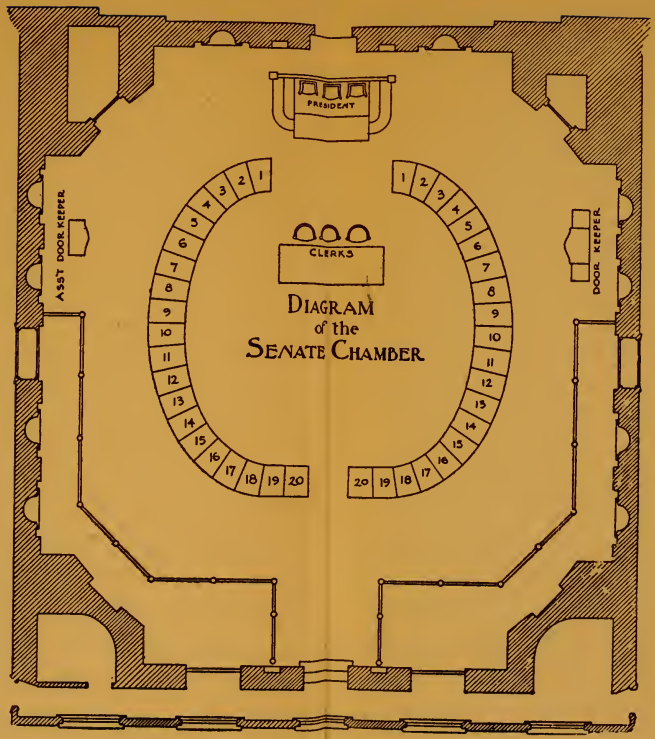

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19. " Theodore R. Plunkett.
20. " J. Bradford Davis.

WILLIAM H. SANGER, *Clerk.* REV. ARTHUR M. ELLIS, D.D., *Chaplain.* CHARLES O. HOLT, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

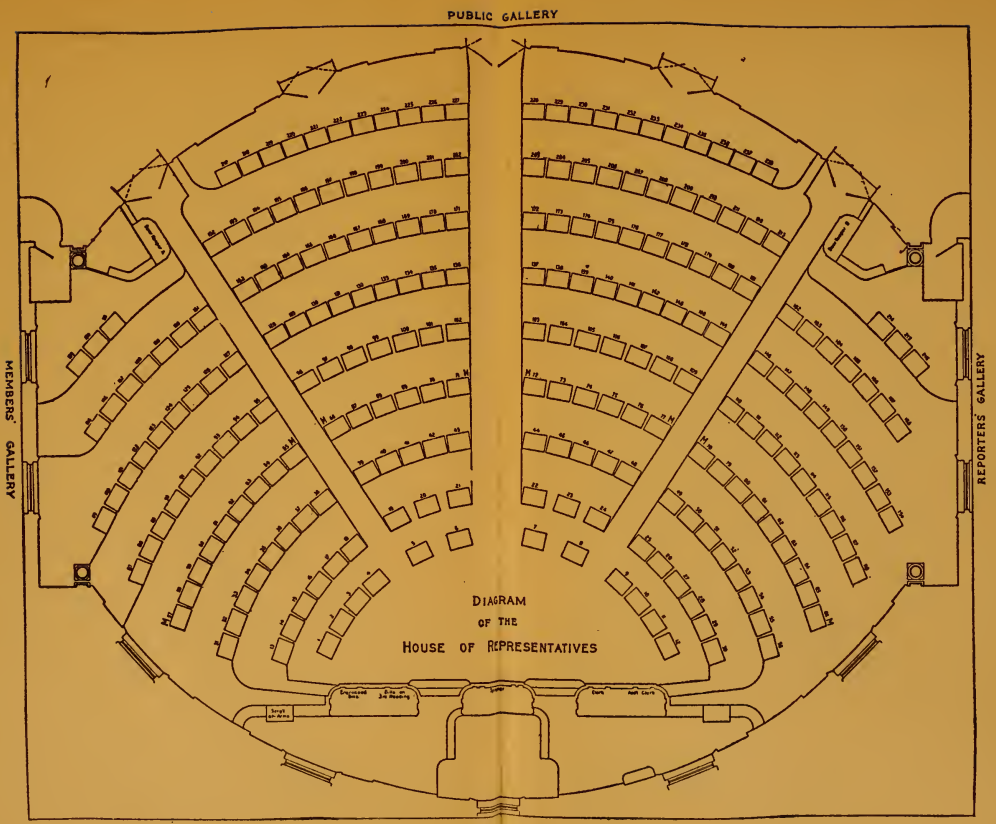
PUBLIC GALLERY
MEMBERS' GALLERY
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DIAGRAM
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1931-1932

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 319, Acts of 1922, Chapter 492, Acts of 1924, and Chapter 264, Acts of 1927

BY

WILLIAM H. SANGER, Clerk of the Senate

AND

FRANK E. BRIDGMAN, Clerk of the House

BOSTON
Wright & Potter Printing Company, Legislative Printers
32 Derne Street
1931

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new

Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and in-

DEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

Cesar Rodney,	Tho. M'Kean.
Geo. Read,	

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,	Thos. Stone,
Wm. Paca,	Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,	Thos. Nelson, jr.,
Richard Henry Lee,	Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Th Jefferson,	Carter Braxton.
Benja. Harrison,	

North Carolina.

Wm. Hooper,	John Penn.
Joseph Hewes,	

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,	Thomas Lynch, junr.,
Thos. Heyward, junr.,	Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,	Geo. Walton.
Lyman Hall,	

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the Head of the Army. — [*Jour. Cong.*, *vol.* I, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

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We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sect. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appoint-

ments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections. to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it

shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appro-

priation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of

removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—between a state and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases

before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Article VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every

state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue,

but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of

senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of

any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the

third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina*, and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

"It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, and ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that

the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware,* and *Wyoming,* in all thirty-six; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania,* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the

United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."]

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [See Amendments, Art. XI.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In

fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Articles XXXIX and XLVII.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore,

are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

Art. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

Art XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

***Art. XX.** The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

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* For modification, see new Amendments, Art. 48, I. Definition.

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subject to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

Art. XXX. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

* *The General Court.*

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Article X.]

* **Art. II.** No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the

* See notes, pages 53, 54.

governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Article I.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

* **Art. IV.** And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same

* See notes, page 54.

be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Articles II., XLI., XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities, see Amendments, ART. II.

For the state wide referendum on bills and resolves of the general court, see Amendments, ART. XLII. Annulled. Art. XLVIII.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee voting, see Amendments, ART. XLV.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. XLVII.

For new provisions (1918) affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ART. XLVIII.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the regulation and restriction of advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view, see Amendments, ART. L.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to regulate the taking, for public use, of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian value, see Amendments, ART. LI.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to prescribe the manner of the selection, appointment and removal of military and naval officers, see Amendments, ART. LIII.

For new provision (1918) requiring the general court to provide for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces, see Amendments, ART. LIV.

For new provision (1918) relative to the amendment of bills returned to the general court by the governor, with recommendations to amend, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to establish building zones or districts, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provision (1918) authorizing the general court to provide for compulsory voting at elections, see Amendments, ART. LXI.

For new provision (1918) relative to action by the general court in authorizing certain loans to be contracted by the commonwealth, see Amendments, ART. LXII.

For new provisions (1918) relative to action by the general court with reference to a state budget and appropriation bills and the veto by the governor of items in appropriation bills, see Amendments, ART. LXIII.

For new provisions (1918) relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions (1918) that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For new provisions (1918) that the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, which shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe, see Amendments, ART. LXVI.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

* *Senate.*

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the commonwealth may, from time to time, be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XVI., XXII.]

And the several counties in this commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

*** Art. II.** The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

* See notes, page 54.

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district, or plantation where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II., III., X., XV., XX., XXII., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XLV., LXIV.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meetings, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Articles II., X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside,

as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually [on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Article XV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles X., XIV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes; and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XIV., XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold, within this commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXII.]

* **Art. VI.** The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further

* See notes, page 54.

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXII., XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

** House of Representatives.*

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII., XIII., XXI.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

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* See notes, page 54.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Article XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; [and, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the said town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Articles III., XX., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XLV.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

* **Art. VII.** All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

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* See notes, page 54.

* **Art. VIII.** The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXI., XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases; provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

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* See notes, page 54.

Chapter II.

Executive Power.

Section I.

* *Governor.*

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

† **Art. II.** The governor shall be chosen [annually]; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds;] [and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Articles VII., XXXIV.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April] annually, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May] and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause

* See new Amendments, Arts. 48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 62, 63 and 64.

† See new Amendments, Art. 64.

returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II., X., XIV., XV., XLV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

* **Art. V.** The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess;] and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state. [See Amendments, Article X.]

* See new Amendments, Art. 48.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Article X.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

* **Art. VII.** The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law-martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 54.

of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII., XIX.]

* **Art. X.** The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, [of twenty-one years of age and upwards;] the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected, in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 53.

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

[And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth for the time being.] [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

Art. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligencies of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

* **Article I.** There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion,] [property,] and residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a [majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a [majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles VII., XIV., XXXIV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

* **Art. II.** [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Articles X., XIII., XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

* **Art. VI.** Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made, by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI., XXV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

† **Article I.** [The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And, that the citizens of this commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that

* Annulled See new Amendments, Art. 55.

† See new Amendments, Arts. 57 and 64.

the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII.]

Art. II. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

* **Article I.** The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Art. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII.]

* See new Amendments, Art. 58.

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require: and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been

initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, — it is declared, that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and

senate of this commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College: provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people. [See Amendments, Articles XVIII, XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seised and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be), and every other foreign power

whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation, and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, GOD."] [See Amendments, Article VI.]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, GOD."

Provided, always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, ["*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath, and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and*," and [in each of them] the words "*So help me*, GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

* **Art. II.** No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver-general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College] — sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Articles VIII., XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the gov-

* See new Amendments, Art. 65.

ernment of this commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies, and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments, and authority; until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Article IX.]

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue pre-

cepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

* **Art. II.** The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Articles XLVII, LXX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

* See notes, page 54.

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Articles XX., XXIII., XXVI., XXVIII., XXX., XXXI., XXXII., XL., XLV., LXVIII., LXIX.]

* **Art. IV.** Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII., LVII. and LXIX., Section 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

† Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

† All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

† **Art. V.** In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well

* See new Amendments, Art. 57.

† Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 53.

those under as those above the age of twenty-
have a right to vote.

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance p
constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

* **Art. VIII.** No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

* See new Amendments, Art. 65.

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

* **Art. IX.** If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

† **Art. X.** The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 48.

† See new Amendments, Art. 64.

such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Article XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision.

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the

last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as afore-

said, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII., XXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Articles XXI., XXII.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Article XXII.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Article XXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

* Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

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* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

* **Art. XV.** The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

* **Art. XVI.** Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor. *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Article XXV.]

* **Art. XVII.** The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

* See new Amendments, Art. 64.

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Article XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its

requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Articles III., XXIII., XXVI., XLV.]

***Art. XXI.** A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, — shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assign-

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 71.

ment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Article XXXIII.]

* **Art. XXII.** A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of

* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 71.

senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Articles XXIV., XXXIII.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [See Amendments, Article XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of repre-

sentatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [See Amendments, Article XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the exist-

ing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. but a less number may adjourn from day to

day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the

act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

* **Art. XLII.** Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: *provided, however,* that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

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* Annulled. See new Amendments, Art. 48.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

* **Art. XLV.** The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

† Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning,

* Compulsory voting. See new Amendments, Art. 61.

† See new Amendments, Art. 62.

whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

II. Initiative Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum

petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

Section 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

Section 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court,

transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall

preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

Section 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

Section 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

Section 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

Section 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

Section 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor

later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Article LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

Section 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Section 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the

law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who

circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the

commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Article LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. Section 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Section 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

Section 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

Section 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. Section 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

Section 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default

thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

Section 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

Section 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

Section 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shal

be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

Section 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty

departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II. Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. Section 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

Section 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose.

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall,

for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777-78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether

they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place, the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve pro-

viding for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth*, and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court dur-

ing the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the

negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on Nov. 6, 1917.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on November 5, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention."

On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring v. Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people November 2, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people November 4, 1930.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

NOTE.

The printing in the Manual of the *Rearrangement* of the Constitution, submitted by the Constitutional Convention and ratified by the people November 4, 1919, has been discontinued.

Copies of the Rearrangement may be found in the Manuals for the years 1920 to 1930, inclusive.

As to the Effect of the Ratification, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring v. Young, 239 Mass. 349.

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A CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[REARRANGEMENT.]

[*As to the Effect of the Ratification of the Rearrangement, by the People, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring v. Young, decided August 8, 1921.*]

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an

equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peacefully, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form ourselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government, as the Constitution thereof.

A DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

ART. 2. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

ART. 3. *Section 1.* As the public worship of GOD and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under

the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

Section 2. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

ART. 4. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America.

ART. 5. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

ART. 6. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

ART. 7. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

ART. 8. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to

return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. 9. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments.

Art. 10. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

Art. 11. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. 12. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled,

or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land. And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

ART. 13. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

ART. 14. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

ART. 15. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

ART. 16. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

ART. 17. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be main-

tained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. 18. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. 19. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

Art. 20. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

Art. 21. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Art. 22. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. 23. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

ART. 24. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

ART. 25. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

ART. 26. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

ART. 27. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

ART. 28. No person can in any case be subject to lawmartial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

ART. 29. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

ART. 30. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

SUFFRAGE. ELECTIONS. TERMS OF OFFICE.

ART. 31. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the city or town in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, or representatives, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such election.

ART. 32. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: provided, however, that these provisions shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with them, nor to any person who had the right to vote when these provisions were adopted.

ART. 33. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

ART. 34. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal.

ART. 35. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or

town of which they are inhabitants, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.

Art. 36. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. 37. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and the general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections; provided that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. 38. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings.

Art. 39. Beginning with the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially, and thereafter elections for the choice of these officers shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of the secretary, treasurer, attorney-general and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ART. 40. Elections appointed to be held by the two houses of the legislature on the first Wednesday in January or at any other time, if not completed on the day appointed may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. Vacancies in the office of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be first filled in the order named and then vacancies in the council.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GENERAL COURT.

ART. 41. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday in January, and the general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election, without any proclamation or other act of the governor, and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A majority of the members of each branch of the general court shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. By concurrent vote of the two houses, the general court may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their annual assembling.

The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes, and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

ART. 42. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compen-

sation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

ART. 43. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

In order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

THE SENATE.

Art. 44. A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five; and every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city such enumeration shall specify the number of legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census.

Art. 45. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district.

Each district shall elect biennially for the term of two years one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. 46. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following

manner: there shall be a meeting on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, biennially, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before such Tuesday, for the purpose of electing persons to be senators; and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, qualified as provided in this constitution, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senator for the district of which he is an inhabitant. And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that city or town where he dwelleth, or hath his home.

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January biennially; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said first Wednesday in January: and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received into the secretary's office, seventeen days before such first Wednesday.

Art. 47. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the first Wednesday in January annually, the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be after each biennial election, examine the returned copies of such records; and after each biennial

election fourteen days before such Wednesday he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by the highest number of votes to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly.

ART. 48. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, on the first Wednesday in January biennially, determine and declare who is elected by each district to be senator by the highest number of votes. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of senators elected.

ART. 49. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

ART. 50. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

ART. 51. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ART. 52. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, biennially elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

ART. 53. The special enumeration of legal voters hereinbefore required in the case of the senate shall determine the

apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members. The representatives shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each such special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts.

The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives.

Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the common-

wealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

ART. 54. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes. A vote by a lawfully authorized voting machine or other mechanical device shall be deemed a written vote. The house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

ART. 55. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen biennially as hereinbefore provided on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

ART. 56. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

ART. 57. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

ART. 58. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

ART. 59. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by

any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general court.

ART. 60. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases: provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

ART. 61. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are

hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

Art. 62. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

Art. 63. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the

advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

Art. 64. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. 65. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given

at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

ART. 66. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: provided, however, that this article shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

ART. 67. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth, are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

ART. 68. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

ART. 69. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

ART. 70. The general court may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or

streets, authorize the taking in fee by the commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: provided, however, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

ART. 71. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

ART. 72. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

ART. 73. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

ART. 74. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

ART. 75. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

DEFINITION.

ART. 76. Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

INITIATIVE PETITIONS.

ART. 77. *Contents.* An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

ART. 78. *Excluded Matters.* No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the provisions of this constitution embodied in article three, section two of the declaration of rights, nor this provision for their protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No measure inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative petition:

The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this article be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

ART. 79. *Mode of Originating.* Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the annual assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

ART. 80. *Transmission to the General Court.* If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified

voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the next assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 81. *Reference to Committee.* If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

ART. 82. *Legislative Substitutes.* The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two general courts successively elected as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ART. 83. *Definition.* A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

ART. 84. *Joint Session.* If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member

of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in the following June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

ART. 85. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

ART. 86. *Legislative Action.* Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the general court next to be elected.

ART. 87. *Submission to the People.* If in the general court next elected a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next biennial state election.

An amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case

of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON PROPOSED LAWS.

ART. 88. *Legislative Procedure.* If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of the following June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before such first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next biennial state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

ART. 89. *Amendment by Petitioners.* If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before such first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the

following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

CONFLICTING AND ALTERNATIVE MEASURES.

ART. 90. If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

ART. 91. A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

ART. 92. The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

The Referendum.

WHEN STATUTES SHALL TAKE EFFECT.

Art. 93. No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

EMERGENCY MEASURES.

Art. 94. A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But if the governor, at any time before the election at which a law may be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon take effect, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall take effect.

No grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Article LXVII, approved by the people November 7, 1922.]

REFERENDUM PETITIONS.

ART. 95. *Contents.* A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

ART. 96. *Excluded Matters.* No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

ART. 97. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next biennial state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is so completed and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following biennial state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified

voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Art. 98. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next biennial state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is so completed and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following biennial state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SIGNATURES.

ART. 99. Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

LIMITATION ON SIGNATURES.

ART. 100. Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

FORM OF BALLOT.

ART. 101. Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form:

ART. 102. In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

ART. 103. In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

ART. 104. The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

THE VETO POWER OF THE GOVERNOR.

ART. 105. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

THE GENERAL COURT'S POWER OF REPEAL.

ART. 106. Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM DECLARED TO BE SELF-EXECUTING.

ART. 107. The provisions of the initiative and referendum are self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything therein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of such provisions.

STATE BUDGET AND VETO OF ITEMS BY THE GOVERNOR. — LENDING CREDIT OF COMMONWEALTH.

ART. 108. *The Budget.* Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

ART. 109. *The General Appropriation Bill.* All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

ART. 110. *Special Appropriation Bills.* After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

ART. 111. *Submission to the Governor.* The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each

item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reasons for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

ART. 112. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

ART. 113. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

ART. 114. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

ART. 115. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE GOVERNOR.

ART. 116. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be HIS EXCELLENCY.

ART. 117. The governor shall be chosen biennially; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time

of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding.

Art. 118. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November biennially, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meetings; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of such list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday in January; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before such first Wednesday in January; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before such day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected, but if no person shall have been so elected, the house of representatives on the first Wednesday in January shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one who shall be declared governor.

Art. 119. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at

least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. 120. The governor, with the advice of the council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the general court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the state.

Art. 121. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with the advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. 122. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of the council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with the advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. 123. All judicial officers, the solicitor-general, and coroners, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment.

Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years. Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

ART. 124. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions.

ART. 125. All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

ART. 126. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor,

when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

ART. 127. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ART. 128. There shall be biennially elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have the highest number of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no person shall have the highest number of the votes of the people to be governor.

ART. 129. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

ART. 130. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

THE COUNCIL.

ART. 131. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of eight persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land.

ART. 132. Eight councillors shall be biennially chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The general court, at its first session after each decennial state census, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each of which districts shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the general court, and each of such eight districts containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term

of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor.

Art. 133. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. 134. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday in January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall biennially, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before such first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on such first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of such officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of such officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers.

Art. 135. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. 136. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. 137. Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death,

absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

SECRETARY. TREASURER. AUDITOR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ART. 138. The secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen biennially, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of two years from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for such office on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise

enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of such offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer for more than three successive terms.

ART. 139. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ART. 140. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature; and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

ART. 141. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth.

ART. 142. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such

place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places.

ART. 143. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

ART. 144. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

ART. 145. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature, such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

ART. 146. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

THE MILITIA.

ART. 147. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

ART. 148. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the

general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

OATHS OF OFFICE. INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES. DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Art. 149. The following oaths shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, God."

Provided, that when any person shall decline taking such oaths, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing forms, omitting the word "swear" in the first oath, and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "swear and" in the second oath, and omitting the words "So help me, God," in each oath, and subjoining, instead thereof, the words "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the above oaths, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them for the duties of their respective offices.

The said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of the legislature; and by the senators and representatives

before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

ART. 150. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of such court may hold the office of justice of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this commonwealth, more than one of the following offices, namely: judge of probate, sheriff, register of probate, or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court, secretary, attorney-general, solicitor-general, treasurer, judge of probate, commissary-general, sheriff, clerk of the house of representatives, register of probate, register of deeds, clerk of the supreme judicial court, or clerk of the inferior court of common pleas, shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up.

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in the council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

ART. 151. And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the general court, or any office of trust or importance

under the government of this commonwealth, who shall, in due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

Art. 152. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, district attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold such office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of such office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE.

Art. 153. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, it is declared, that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and

franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

ART. 154. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

ART. 155. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the general court of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the general court under the provisions of the constitution adopted in seventeen hundred and eighty.

ART. 156. Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and

inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people.

CONTINUANCE AND ENROLLMENT.

ART. 157. Upon the ratification and adoption by the people of this rearrangement of the existing constitution and the amendments thereto, the constitution shall be deemed and taken to be so rearranged and shall appear in such rearranged form in all future publications thereof. Such rearrangement shall not be deemed or taken to change the meaning or effect of any part of the constitution or its amendments as theretofore existing or operative.

ART. 158. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of such laws.

STATISTICS

STATE, COUNTY, DISTRICT, POST OFFICE, ETC.

NOTE.

The tables containing historical data relating to "Counties, Cities and Towns of Massachusetts," which were revised and corrected by the late ROBERT T. SWAN, Esq., *Commissioner of Public Records*, and continued by his successor, the late HENRY E. WOODS, Esq., have been discontinued as a part of the Manual. Their publication will, however, be continued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in a separate pamphlet, which will be supplied to those who apply for it at his office.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Berkshire County.		*Franklin County.*	
Adams,	13,525	Ashfield,	919
Alford,	221	Bernardston,	844
Becket,	778	Buckland,	1,555
Cheshire,	1,842	Charlemont,	820
Clarksburg,	1,222	Colrain,	1,562
Dalton,	4,092	Conway,	931
Egremont,	477	Deerfield,	2,968
Florida,	362	Gill,	918
Great Barrington,	6,405	Greenfield,	15,246
Hancock,	510	Hawley,	354
Hinsdale,	1,044	Heath,	298
Lanesborough,	1,181	Leverett,	664
Lee,	4,058	Leyden,	270
Lenox,	2,895	Monroe,	143
Monterey,	348	Montague,	7,973
Mount Washington,	58	Northfield,	1,821
New Ashford,	85	Rowe,	292
New Marlborough,	991	Shelburne,	1,538
North Adams,	22,717	Sunderland,	1,290
Otis,	395	Whately,	1,229
Peru,	113		
Pittsfield,	46,877		
Richmond,	619	*Hampden County.*	
Sandisfield,	480	Blandford,	437
Savoy,	399	Chester,	1,514
Sheffield,	1,614	Granville,	609
Stockbridge,	1,830	Holyoke,	60,335
Tyringham,	280	Montgomery,	191
Washington,	231	Russell,	1,398
West Stockbridge,	1,212	Southwick,	1,267
Williamstown,	4,006	Tolland,	150
Windsor,	388	Westfield,	19,342

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Hampshire County.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Chesterfield,	445	Southampton,	916
Cummington,	508	Westhampton,	337
Goshen,	251	Williamsburg,	1,993
Huntington,	1,543	Worthington,	429
Middlefield,	223		
Plainfield,	282	Total,	255,060

DISTRICT No. 2.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Agawam,	6,290	Amherst,	5,972
Chicopee,	41,882	Easthampton,	11,587
East Longmeadow,	3,134	Granby,	810
Hampden,	632	Hadley,	2,888
Longmeadow,	3,333	Hatfield,	2,702
Ludlow,	8,802	Northampton,	24,145
Springfield,	142,065	South Hadley,	6,609
West Springfield,	15,326		
Wilbraham,	2,833	Total,	279,010

DISTRICT No. 3.

Franklin County.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Erving,	1,334	Pelham,	519
New Salem,	519	Prescott,	230
Orange,	5,141	Ware,	8,629
Shutesbury,	208		
Warwick,	364		
Wendell,	397	*Worcester County.*	
		Ashburnham,	2,159
Hampden County.		Athol,	9,602
Brimfield,	840	Barre,	3,329
Holland,	141	Boylston,	970
Monson,	5,089	Brookfield,	1,401
Palmer,	11,044	Charlton,	2,295
Wales,	434	Clinton,	14,180
		Dana,	657
Hampshire County.		Dudley,	4,594
Belchertown,	2,905	East Brookfield,	929
Enfield,	749	Fitchburg,	43,609
Greenwich,	450	Gardner,	18,730

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Worcester Co. — Con.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Hardwick,	3,046	Royalston,	821
Holden,	3,436	Rutland,	2,236
Hubbardston,	1,067	Southbridge,	15,489
Lancaster,	2,678	Spencer,	6,523
Leicester,	4,110	Sterling,	1,516
Leominster,	22,120	Sturbridge,	1,845
Lunenburg,	1,875	Templeton,	4,368
New Braintree,	423	Warren,	3,950
North Brookfield,	3,046	Webster,	13,389
Oakham,	525	West Boylston,	1,916
Oxford,	4,026	West Brookfield,	1,314
Paxton,	591	Westminster,	1,884
Petersham,	672	Winchendon,	6,173
Phillipston,	384		
Princeton,	773	Total,	251,644

DISTRICT No. 4.

Middlesex County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Hopkinton,	2,580	Northborough,	1,968
		Northbridge,	10,051
Worcester County.		Shrewsbury,	5,819
Auburn,	4,927	Sutton,	2,174
Blackstone,	4,802	Upton,	1,988
Douglas,	2,363	Uxbridge,	6,172
Grafton,	6,973	Westborough,	6,348
Mendon,	1,030	Worcester,	190,757
Millbury,	6,441		
Millville,	2,366	Total,	256,759

DISTRICT No. 5.

Essex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Andover,	10,291	Billerica,	4,913
Methuen,	20,606	Boxborough,	333
		Burlington,	1,431
Middlesex County.		Carlisle,	510
Acton,	2,387	Chelmsford,	6,573
Ashby,	907	Concord,	7,056
Ayer,	3,032	Dracut,	6,400
Bedford,	1,514	Dunstable,	338

DISTRICT No. 5 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Middlesex Co. — Con.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Groton,	2,428	Tewksbury,	4,985
Hudson,	8,130	Townsend,	1,895
Lexington,	7,785	Tyngsborough,	1,107
Lincoln,	1,306	Wayland,	2,255
Littleton,	1,411	Westford,	3,571
Lowell,	110,296	Wilmington,	3,515
Marlborough,	16,236		
Maynard,	7,857	*Worcester County.*	
Pepperell,	2,779	Berlin,	1,071
Reading,	8,693	Bolton,	801
Shirley,	2,394	Harvard,	996
Stow,	1,185		
Sudbury,	1,394	Total,	258,381

DISTRICT No. 6.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Amesbury,	11,229	Newbury,	1,432
Beverly,	22,685	Newburyport,	15,656
Danvers,	11,798	Rockport,	3,949
Essex,	1,403	Rowley,	1,408
Georgetown,	1,888	Salem,	42,821
Gloucester,	23,375	Salisbury,	1,820
Groveland,	2,485	Swampscott,	8,953
Hamilton,	2,018	Topsfield,	915
Haverhill,	49,232	Wenham,	1,145
Ipswich,	6,055	West Newbury,	1,337
Manchester,	2,499		
Marblehead,	8,214	Total,	224,666
Merrimac,	2,349		

DISTRICT No. 7.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Boxford,	581	Peabody,	19,870
Lawrence,	93,527	Saugus,	12,743
Lynn,	103,081		
Lynnfield,	1,331	*Middlesex County.*	
Middleton,	1,667	North Reading,	1,689
Nahant,	1,630		
North Andover,	6,839	Total,	242,958

DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Arlington,	24,943	Cambridge, Ward 11,	9,789
Belmont,	15,256	Medford,	47,627
Cambridge, Ward 2,	16,322	Melrose,	20,165
Ward 3,	9,695	Stoneham,	9,084
Ward 4,	9,126	Wakefield,	15,611
Ward 5,	10,477	Watertown,	25,480
Ward 6,	11,170	Winchester,	11,565
Ward 7,	8,081	Woburn,	18,370
Ward 8,	6,110		
Ward 9,	8,790	Total,	297,023
Ward 10,	9,362		

DISTRICT No. 9.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Everett,	42,072	Chelsea, Ward 4,	6,826
Malden,	51,789	Ward 5,	8,315
Somerville,	99,032	Revere,	33,261
		Winthrop,	16,158
Suffolk County.			
Chelsea, Ward 3,	9,844	Total,	267,297

DISTRICT No. 10.

Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Cambridge:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 1,	20,747	Ward 9, Pt. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,	12,362
Suffolk County.		Chelsea:	
Boston:		Ward 1,	9,116
Ward 1,	66,534	Ward 2,	13,146
Ward 2,	37,918		
Ward 3,	73,670	Total,	256,255
Ward 8, Pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14,	22,762		

DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 4,	34,286	Ward 12,	33,890
Ward 5,	37,036	Ward 19,	24,132
Ward 9, Pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	25,344	Ward 20,	22,915
Ward 10,	30,647	Total,	227,817
Ward 11,	29,567		

DISTRICT No. 12.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 6,	39,539	Ward 15,	27,831
Ward 7,	34,999	Ward 16,	26,546
Ward 8, Pt. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	12,849	Ward 17,	26,604
Ward 13,	29,266	Total,	244,040
Ward 14,	46,406		

DISTRICT No. 13.

Middlesex County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Ashland,	2,521	Needham,	8,977
Framingham,	21,078	Norfolk,	1,213
Holliston,	2,812	Plainville,	1,512
Natick,	12,871	Walpole,	6,508
Newton,	53,003	Wellesley,	9,049
Sherborn,	929	Wrentham,	3,214
Waltham,	34,746		
Weston,	2,906	*Suffolk County.*	
		Boston, Ward 21,	26,387
Norfolk County.		Ward 22,	26,110
Bellingham,	2,877		
Brookline,	42,681	*Worcester County.*	
Dover,	1,044	Hopedale,	3,165
Franklin,	7,055	Milford,	14,781
Medfield,	3,867	Southborough,	2,053
Medway,	3,144		
Millis,	1,791	Total,	296,294

DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Bristol County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Easton,	5,333	Westwood,	1,706
		Weymouth,	17,253
Norfolk County.			
Avon,	2,360	*Plymouth County.*	
Braintree,	13,193	Abington,	5,882
Canton,	5,896	Brockton,	65,343
Dedham,	13,918	East Bridgewater,	3,538
Foxborough,	4,934	West Bridgewater,	3,121
Holbrook,	3,273	Whitman,	7,857
Milton,	12,861		
Norwood,	14,151		
Quincy,	60,055	*Suffolk County.*	
Randolph,	5,644	Boston, Ward 18,	32,020
Sharon,	3,119		
Stoughton,	7,857	Total,	289,314

DISTRICT No. 15.

Bristol County.		*Bristol County* — Con.	
Attleboro,	20,623	Seekonk,	4,191
Berkley,	1,118	Somerset,	4,818
Dighton,	3,208	Swansea,	3,250
Fall River,	128,993	Taunton,	39,255
Freetown,	1,663	Westport,	4,207
Mansfield,	6,590		
North Attleborough,	9,790	*Plymouth County.*	
Norton,	2,769	Lakeville,	1,439
Raynham,	2,128		
Rehoboth,	2,332	Total,	236,374

DISTRICT No. 16.

Barnstable County.		*Barnstable Co.* — Con.	
Barnstable,	5,774	Falmouth,	4,694
Bourne,	3,015	Harwich,	2,077
Brewster,	774	Mashpee,	298
Chatham,	1,741	Orleans,	1,078
Dennis,	1,749	Provincetown,	3,787
Eastham,	494	Sandwich,	1,479

DISTRICT No. 16 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1925.
Barnstable Co. — Con.	
Truro,	504
Wellfleet,	786
Yarmouth,	1,532
Bristol County.	
Acushnet,	4,135
Dartmouth,	9,026
Fairhaven,	10,827
New Bedford,	119,539
Dukes County.	
Chilmark,	240
Edgartown,	1,235
Gay Head,	168
Gosnold,	142
Oak Bluffs,	1,314
Tisbury,	1,431
West Tisbury,	332
Nantucket County.	
Nantucket,	3,152
Norfolk County.	
Cohasset,	2,913
Plymouth County.	
Bridgewater,	9,468
Carver,	1,306
Duxbury,	1,688
Halifax,	614
Hanover,	2,755
Hanson,	2,166
Hingham,	6,158
Hull,	2,652
Kingston,	2,524
Marion,	1,271
Marshfield,	1,777
Mattapoisett,	1,556
Middleborough,	9,136
Norwell,	1,466
Pembroke,	1,480
Plymouth,	13,176
Plympton,	511
Rochester,	1,100
Rockland,	7,966
Scituate,	2,713
Wareham,	5,594
Total,	261,313

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the Plymouth, and the First, Second and Third Bristol Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 178,729; population, 554,479.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater.

Bristol Districts. — Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport.

II. — The Norfolk, Norfolk and Plymouth, Norfolk and Middlesex, and the Sixth and Eighth Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 168,230; population, 443,775.

Norfolk District. — Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Canton, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Norfolk and Middlesex District. — Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Wellesley, Walpole, and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex.*

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 12, 14, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Boston.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

III. — The Third Suffolk, the Norfolk and Suffolk and the First, Second and Fifth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 172,472; population, 486,777.

Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4 and 5 of Boston; and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Cambridge.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Wards Nos. 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.*

Middlesex Districts. — Acton, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Concord, Framingham, Hudson, Lincoln, Marlborough, Maynard, Newton, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland and Weston.

IV. — The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 172,326; population, 579,243.

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.*

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 175,034; population, 484,089.

Essex Districts. — Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury.

VI. — The Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 185,085; population, 518,424.

Middlesex Districts. — Arlington, Ashby, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Groton, Lexington, Littleton, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Shirley, Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Westford, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 177,549; population, 534,170.

Worcester Districts. — Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hopedale, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Phillipston, Royalston, Shrewsbury, South-

borough, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.*

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Dudley, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge. Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.*

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, the Franklin and Hampshire and the First and Second Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 176,640; population, 543,248.

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.*

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Ware, Wilhamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.*

Hampden Districts. — Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow and Springfield.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 35,151+; population, 103,605+.]

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 34,991; population, 98,363.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 36,882; population, 107,944.

First Bristol District. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton. Legal voters, 33,847; population, 99,000.

Second Bristol District. — Fall River, Somerset and Swansea. Legal voters, 41,475; population, 137,061.

Third Bristol District. — Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, New Bedford and Westport. Legal voters, 38,535; population, 147,734.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 30,190; population, 77,333.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

First Essex District. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 40,487; population, 113,664.

Second Essex District. — Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. Legal voters, 34,297; population, 85,518.

Third Essex District. — Essex, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury. Legal voters, 32,553; population, 84,060.

Fourth Essex District. — Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, North Andover and Salisbury Legal voters, 34,699; population, 86,714.

Fifth Essex District. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 32,998; population, 114,133.

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 30,870; population, 86,192.

First Hampden District. — East Longmeadow, Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 37,579; population, 123,866.

Second Hampden District. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 36,318; population, 126,883.

First Middlesex District. — Framingham, Marlborough, Newton, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 37,638; population, 95,478.

Second Middlesex District. — Belmont and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge. Legal voters, 32,350; population, 88,161.

Third Middlesex District. — Somerville. Legal voters, 35,082; population, 99,032.

Fourth Middlesex District. — Everett, Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 40,055; population, 114,026.

Fifth Middlesex District. — Acton, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 32,194; population, 89,874.

Sixth Middlesex District. — Arlington, Medford, Winchester and Woburn. Legal voters, 39,605; population, 102,505.

Seventh Middlesex District. — Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9 and 10 of Lowell, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield and Wilmington. Legal voters, 32,708; population, 89,934.

Eighth Middlesex District. — Ashby, Ayer, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Lowell, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 37,635; population, 112,927.

Norfolk District. — Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph. Legal voters, 34,621; population, 91,753.

Norfolk and Middlesex District. — Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Wellesley, Walpole and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 33,276; population, 87,081.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Canton, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 33,416; population, 78,974.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Wards Nos. 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 38,234; population, 95,178.

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 34,682; population, 93,351.

First Suffolk District. — Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.* Legal voters, 35,292; population, 109,409.

Second Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston. Legal voters, 37,007; population, 178,122.

Third Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4 and 5 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 32,056; population, 118,086.

Fourth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,185; population, 110,149.

Fifth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,068; population, 97,920.

Sixth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 12, 19 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 32,507; population, 80,937.

Seventh Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 13, 15 and 16 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,774; population, 83,643.

Eighth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 14, 17 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 34,410; population, 105,030.

First Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Worcester. Legal voters, 33,202; population, 86,755.

Second Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 32,828; population, 104,002.

Third Worcester District. — Ashburnham, Athol, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon. Legal voters, 35,047; population, 111,725.

Fourth Worcester District. — Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.* Legal voters, 38,358; population, 115,494.

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Dudley, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 38,114; population, 116,194.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 5,858+; population, 17,267+.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Two Representatives.

District

1. — Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 5,960; population, 15,260. One representative.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 6,581; population, 14,522. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Seven Representatives.

District

1. — Clarksburg, Florida and North Adams. Legal voters, 8,220; population, 24,301. One representative.
2. — Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 6,484; population, 19,772. One representative.
3. — Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield and Richmond. Legal voters, 18,190; population, 49,272. Three representatives.
4. — Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 6,134; population, 14,274. One representative.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment.

District

5. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 5,030; population, 13,636. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Nineteen Representatives.

District

1. — Attleboro and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 11,369; population, 30,413. Two representatives.
2. — Easton, Mansfield and Norton. Legal voters, 5,690; population, 14,692. One representative.
3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, and Raynham. Legal voters, 6,085; population, 20,792. One representative.
4. — Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,084; population, 16,134. One representative.
5. — Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,654; population, 20,219. One representative.
6. — Acushnet, New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,893; population, 55,049. Two representatives.
7. — Fairhaven, New Bedford, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 12,285; population, 34,425. Two representatives.
8. — Dartmouth, New Bedford, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 12,176; population, 54,053. Two representatives.
9. — Fall River, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,386; population, 41,607. Two representatives.
10. — Fall River, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,397; population, 24,914. One representative.
11. — Fall River, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 11,335; population, 36,906. Two representatives.
12. — Fall River, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 11,503; population, 34,591. Two representatives.

DUKES COUNTY.

One Representative.

District

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 1,964; population, 4,862. One representative.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Thirty-one Representatives.

District

1. — Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury. Legal voters, 6,516; population, 15,398. One representative.
2. — Haverhill. Legal voters, 18,367; population, 49,232. Three representatives.
3. — Lawrence, 1st Ward and 2d Ward, Methuen and North Andover. Legal voters, 18,522; population, 57,342. Three representatives.
4. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 5,724; population, 25,280. One representative.
5. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,765; population, 18,677. One representative.
6. — Lawrence, 6th Ward, and Andover. Legal voters, 10,617; population, 29,964. Two representatives.
7. — Boxford, Danvers, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 5,669; population, 14,961. One representative.
8. — Peabody, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,541; population, 16,779. One representative.
9. — Lynn, 2d Ward and 5th Ward, and Peabody, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,550; population, 31,671. Two representatives.
10. — Lynn, 1st Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield and Saugus. Legal voters, 16,196; population, 48,679. Three representatives.
11. — Lynn, 3d Ward and 4th Ward, and Nahant. Legal voters, 15,858; population, 41,526. Three representatives.
12. — Marblehead, Salem, 5th Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 12,620; population, 29,409. Two representatives.
13. — Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 6,177; population, 18,275. One representative.
14. — Salem, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,349; population, 12,304 One representative.
15. — Beverly, Hamilton and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,273; population, 25,848. Two representatives.
16. — Essex, Gloucester, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Manchester. Legal voters, 6,370; population, 15,411. One representative.
17. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 5,924; population, 15,815. One representative.

District

18. — Georgetown, Groveland, Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley and West Newbury. Legal voters, 12,401; population, 30,261. Two representatives.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Three Representatives.

District

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately. Legal voters, 6,119; population, 17,706. One representative.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 6,187; population, 15,246. One representative.
3. — Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick and Wendell. Legal voters, 6,092; population, 16,646. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Sixteen Representatives.

District

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 6,461; population, 26,350. One representative.
2. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 12,060; population, 37,114. Two representatives.
3. — Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 5,424; population, 24,666. One representative.
4. — Springfield, 2d Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 7,191; population, 30,721. One representative.
5. — Springfield, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,501; population, 28,805. One representative.
6. — Springfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,011; population, 16,700. One representative.
7. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 4,441; population, 13,490. One representative.
8. — Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,676; population, 15,431. One representative.
9. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4,403; population, 12,252. One representative.

District

10. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,789; population, 20,760. One representative.
11. — Chicopee, 3d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4,710; population, 21,122. One representative.
12. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,429; population, 29,655. One representative.
13. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 6,214; population, 16,604. One representative.
14. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,752; population, 14,076. One representative.
15. — Westfield. Legal voters, 5,882; population, 19,342. One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Four Representatives.

District

1. — Northampton. Legal voters, 8,350; population, 24,145. One representative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 6,554; population, 18,514. One representative.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield and South Hadley. Legal voters, 6,497; population, 18,981. One representative.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott and Ware. Legal voters, 4,191; population, 13,482. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Fifty-two Representatives.

District

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,418; population, 46,764. Two representatives.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,035; population, 30,773. Two representatives.
3. — Cambridge, 7th Ward, 8th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 16,465; population, 42,132. Three representatives.
4. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,193; population, 28,646. Two representatives.

District

5. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,042; population, 24,357. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 5,775; population, 12,871. One representative.
7. — Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 21,368; population, 60,226. Three representatives.
8. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, 1st Ward, and Sherborn. Legal voters, 12,253; population, 32,314. Two representatives.
9. — Marlborough, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 5,802; population, 13,842. One representative.
10. — Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 5,925; population, 17,505. One representative.
11. — Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton and Westford. Legal voters, 6,322; population, 15,966. One representative.
12. — Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 5,735; population, 14,880. One representative.
13. — Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 6,244; population, 14,917. One representative.
14. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 15,928; population, 46,232. Three representatives.
15. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 13,979; population, 44,072. Two representatives.
16. — Lowell, 5th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,097; population, 19,992. One representative.
17. — Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, Tewksbury and Wilmington. Legal voters, 6,307; population, 21,244. One representative.
18. — North Reading, Reading and Woburn. Legal voters, 12,431; population, 28,752. Two representatives.
19. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 5,623; population, 15,611. One representative.
20. — Everett. Legal voters, 13,381; population, 42,072. Two representatives.
21. — Malden. Legal voters, 17,593; population, 51,789. Three representatives.
22. — Melrose and Stoneham. Legal voters, 13,032; population, 29,249 Two representatives.
23. — Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 4,914; population, 21,193. One representative.

District

24. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 19,928; population, 54,116. Three representatives.
25. — Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,240; population, 23,723. Two representatives.
26. — Medford. Legal voters, 17,187; population, 47,627. Three representatives.
27. — Belmont. Legal voters, 5,850; population, 15,256. One representative.
28. — Arlington and Lexington. Legal voters, 12,393; population, 32,728. Two representatives.
29. — Winchester. Legal voters, 5,044; population, 11,565. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

One Representative.

District

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 1,267; population, 3,152. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

Seventeen Representatives.

District

1. — Dedham, Needham and Wellesley. Legal voters, 12,037; population, 31,944. Two representatives.
2. — Brookline. Legal voters, 18,028; population, 42,681. Three representatives.
3. — Quincy, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,513; population, 31,453. Two representatives.
4. — Quincy, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,709; population, 28,602. Two representatives.
5. — Weymouth. Legal voters, 6,703; population, 17,253. One representative.
6. — Braintree. Legal voters, 5,398; population, 13,193. One representative.
7. — Milton. Legal voters, 5,451; population, 12,861. One representative.
8. — Norwood and Walpole. Legal voters, 6,861; population, 20,659. One representative.

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* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

District

9. — Avon, Holbrook and Randolph. Legal voters, 5,018; population, 11,277. One representative.
10. — Canton, Sharon and Stoughton. Legal voters, 6,732; population, 16,872. One representative.
11. — Foxborough, Franklin, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 5,775; population, 17,928. One representative.
12. — Bellingham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis and Westwood. Legal voters, 4,933; population, 14,429. One representative.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.*

Eleven Representatives.

District

1. — Plymouth and Wareham. Legal voters, 5,694; population, 18,770. One representative.
2. — Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke and Scituate. Legal voters, 5,529; population, 11,648. One representative.
3. — Cohasset,* Hingham and Hull. Legal voters, 5,219; population, 11,723. One representative.
4. — Hanover, Hanson and Rockland. Legal voters, 5,683; population, 12,887. One representative.
5. — Abington and Whitman. Legal voters, 6,258; population, 13,739. One representative.
6. — Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 5,068; population, 17,252. One representative.
7. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough and Rochester. Legal voters, 5,483; population, 15,808. One representative.
8. — Brockton, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,281; population, 16,667. One representative.
9. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,001; population, 27,289. Two representatives.
10. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,748; population, 21,387. One representative.

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* Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

FORTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 13,726; population, 66,534. Three representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,766; population, 37,918. Two representatives.
3. — Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,515; population, 73,670. Two representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,904; population, 34,286. Two representatives.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 10,734; population, 37,036. Two representatives.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,331; population, 39,539. Two representatives.
7. — Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,433; population, 34,999. Two representatives.
8. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,421; population, 35,611. Two representatives.
9. — Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 10,770; population, 37,706. Two representatives.
10. — Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 11,344; population, 30,647. Two representatives.
11. — Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 10,954; population, 29,567. Two representatives.
12. — Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 11,177; population, 33,890. Two representatives.
13. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 11,509; population, 29,266. Two representatives.
14. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 11,414; population, 46,406. Two representatives.
15. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 11,498; population, 27,831. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 10,767; population, 26,546. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 11,527; population, 26,604. Two representatives.
18. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 11,469; population, 32,020. Two representatives.
19. — Boston, 19th Ward. Legal voters, 10,846; population, 24,132 Two representatives.

District

20. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 10,484; population, 22,915. Two representatives.
21. — Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 10,618; population, 26,387. One representative.
22. — Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 9,588; population, 26,110. One representative.
23. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,174; population, 32,106. One representative.
24. — Chelsea, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,400; population, 15,141. One representative.
25. — Revere. Legal voters, 11,264; population, 33,261. Two representatives.
26. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 7,049; population, 16,158. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-eight Representatives.

District

1. — Athol, Barre, Dana, Petersham and Phillipston. Legal voters, 5,197; population, 14,644. One representative.
2. — Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton and Winchendon. Legal voters, 9,364; population, 33,395. Two representatives.
3. — Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton and Spencer. Legal voters, 5,334; population, 14,154. One representative.
4. — Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 9,619; population, 27,223. Two representatives.
5. — Auburn, Dudley, Le ester, Oxford and Webster. Legal voters, 9,889; population, 31,046. Two representatives.
6. — Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 6,735; population, 19,516. One representative.
7. — Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon and Northbridge. Legal voters, 6,202; population, 19,048. One representative.
8. — Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 12,879; population, 37,962. Two representatives.
9 — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Northborough, Princeton, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 11,484; population, 30,305. Two representatives.

District

10. — Ashburnham, Fitchburg, 1st Ward, Leominster and Westminster. Legal voters, 10,895; population, 33,244. Two representatives.
11. — Fitchburg, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 12,069; population, 38,403. Two representatives.
12. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 6,779; population, 13,289. One representative.
13. — Worcester, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 6,549; population, 16,966. One representative.
14. — Worcester, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 6,164; population, 33,901. One representative.
15. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,396; population, 26,198. One representative.
16. — Worcester, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,538; population, 25,264. One representative.
17. — Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 6,440; population, 16,787. One representative.
18. — Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,798; population, 14,698. One representative.
19. — Worcester, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 6,605; population, 14,288. One representative.
20. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,821; population, 15,718. One representative.
21. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 6,940; population, 13,648. One representative.

CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION AND THEIR POPULATION.

NAME.	INCORPORATED AS CITY.	POPULATION, 1920. (U. S. Census.)	POPULATION, 1925. (State Census.)	POPULATION, 1930. (U. S. Census.)
Boston	Feb. 23, 1822	748,060	779,620	781,188
Salem	Mar. 23, 1836	42,529	42,821	43,353
Lowell	Apr. 1, 1836	112,759	110,296	100,234
Cambridge	Mar. 17, 1846	109,694	119,669	113,643
New Bedford	Mar. 9, 1847	121,217	119,539	112,597
Worcester	Feb. 29, 1848	179,754	190,757	195,311
Lynn	Apr. 10, 1850	99,148	103,081	102,320
Newburyport	May 24, 1851	15,618	15,656	15,084
Springfield	Apr. 12, 1852	129,614	142,065	149,900
Lawrence	Mar. 21, 1853	94,270	93,527	85,068
Fall River	Apr. 12, 1854	120,485	128,993	115,274
Chelsea	Mar. 13, 1857	43,184	47,247	45,816
Taunton	May 11, 1864	37,137	39,255	37,355
Haverhill	Mar. 10, 1869	53,884	49,232	48,710
Somerville	Apr. 14, 1871	93,091	99,032	103,908
Fitchburg	Mar. 8, 1872	41,029	43,609	40,692
Holyoke	Apr. 7, 1873	60,203	60,335	56,537
Gloucester	Apr. 28, 1873	22,947	23,375	24,204
Newton	June 2, 1873	46,054	53,003	65,276
Malden	Mar. 31, 1881	49,103	51,789	58,036
Brockton	Apr. 9, 1881	66,254	65,343	63,797
Northampton	June 23, 1883	21,951	24,145	24,381
Waltham	June 2, 1884	30,915	34,746	39,247
Quincy	May 17, 1888	47,876	60,055	71,983
Woburn	May 18, 1888	16,574	18,370	19,434
Pittsfield	June 5, 1889	41,763	46,877	49,677
Chicopee	Apr. 18, 1890	36,214	41,882	43,930
Marlborough	May 23, 1890	15,028	16,236	15,587
Medford	May 31, 1892	39,038	47,627	59,714
Everett	June 11, 1892	40,120	42,072	48,424
Beverly	Mar. 23, 1894	22,561	22,685	25,086
North Adams	Mar. 22, 1895	22,282	22,717	21,621
Melrose	Mar. 18, 1899	18,204	20,165	23,170
Attleboro	June 17, 1914	19,731	20,623	21,769
Revere	June 19, 1914	28,823	33,261	35,680
Leominster	May 13, 1915	19,744	22,120	21,810
Peabody	May 8, 1916	19,552	19,870	21,345
Westfield	Apr. 9, 1920	18,604	19,342	19,775
Gardner	Feb. 28, 1923	16,971	18,730	19,399

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE

Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts of Each and the County in which Each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Acton,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Acushnet,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Adams,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Agawam,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Alford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Amesbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Amherst,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Andover,	5	5	4th Essex,	6th Essex.
Arlington,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Ashburnham,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Ashby,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Ashfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Ashland,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Athol,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Attleboro,	15	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Auburn,	4	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Avon,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Ayer,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.

Barnstable,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Barre,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Becket,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Bedford,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Belchertown,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Bellingham,	13	7	4th Worcester,	12th Norfolk.
Belmont,	8	3	2d Middlesex,	27th Middlesex.
Berkley,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Berlin,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Bernardston,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Beverly,	6	5	2d Essex,	15th Essex.
Billerica,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Blackstone,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Blandford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Bolton,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Boston,	10*		Norfolk and Suffolk,‡‡	1st to 22d Suffolk, Wards 1 to 22, inclusive.
	11†	2¶	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3,	
	12‡	3**	3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5,	
	13§	4††	4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8,	
	14‖		5th Suffolk, Wards 9, 10, 11,	
			6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 19, 20,	
			7th Suffolk, Wards 13, 15, 16,	
			8th Suffolk, Wards 14, 17, 18,	

* 10th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 8 (precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14), 9 (precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15).
† 11th District Wards, 4, 5, 9 (precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 10, 11, 12, 19, 20.
‡ 12th District, Wards 6, 7, 8 (precincts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
§ 13th District, Wards 21, 22.
‖ 14th District, Ward 18.
¶ 2d District, Wards 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20.
** 3d District, Wards 4, 5, 21, 22.
†† 4th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16.
‡‡ Norfolk and Suffolk District, Wards 21, 22.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Bourne,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Boxborough,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Boxford,	7	5	4th Essex,	7th Essex.
Boylston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Braintree,	14	2	Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Brewster,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	16	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Brimfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Brockton,	14	1	Plymouth,	8th Plymouth, Wards 3, 4. 9th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 5. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Brookline,	13	3	Norfolk and Suffolk,	2d Norfolk.
Buckland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Burlington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Cambridge,	8* 10†	3	3d Suffolk,‡ 2d Middlesex,§	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6. 3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Canton,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.
Carlisle,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Carver,	16	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Charlemont,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Charlton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Chatham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Chelsea,	9‖ 10¶	4	1st Suffolk,	23d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 24th Suffolk, Wards 4, 5.

Cheshire,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Chester,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Chesterfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Chicopee,	2	8	2d Hampden,	10th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 11th Hampden, Wards 3, 6, 7.
Chilmark,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Clinton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Cohasset,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.**
Colrain,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Concord,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Conway,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Cummington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Dalton,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Dana,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Danvers,	6	5	2d Essex,	7th Essex.
Dartmouth,	16	1	3d Bristol,	8th Bristol.
Dedham,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
Deerfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Dennis,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Dighton,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Douglas,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Dover,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Dracut,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Dudley,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Dunstable,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.

* 8th District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
† 10th District, Ward 1.
‡ 3d Suffolk District, Wards 1, 2, 3.
§ 2d Middlesex District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
‖ 9th District, Wards 3, 4, 5.
¶ 10th District, Wards 1, 2.
** Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
East Bridgewater,	14	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
East Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Eastham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Easton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Edgartown,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Egremont,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Enfield,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Erving,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Essex,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Everett,	9	6	4th Middlesex,	20th Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	16	1	3d Bristol,	7th Bristol.
Fall River,	15	1	2d Bristol,	9th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 10th Bristol, Wards 3, 4. 11th Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 9. 12th Bristol, Wards 6, 8.
Falmouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Fitchburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester, Ward 1. 11th Worcester, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Florida,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	11th Norfolk.
Framingham,	13	3	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Franklin,	13	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Freetown,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.

GARDNER,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Gay Head,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Georgetown,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Gill,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
GLOUCESTER,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8. 17th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7.
Goshen,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Gosnold,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Grafton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Granby,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Granville,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Great Barrington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Greenfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Franklin.
Greenwich,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Groton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Groveland,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Halifax,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Hamilton,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
Hampden,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Hancock,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Hanover,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hanson,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Harvard,	5	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Harwich,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
HAVERHILL,	6	5	4th Essex,	2d Essex.
Hawley,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Heath,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Hingham,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Holbrook,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Holden,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Holland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Holliston,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Holyoke,	1	8	2d Hampden,	12th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4. 13th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 14th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.
Hopedale,	13	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Hopkinton,	4	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Hubbardston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Hudson,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Hull,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Huntington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Ipswich,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Kingston,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Lakeville,	15	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Lancaster,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Lanesborough,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.

Lawrence,	7	5	5th Essex,	3d Essex, Wards 1, 2. 4th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 5th Essex, Ward 5. 6th Essex, Ward 6.
Lee,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Leicester,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Lenox,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Leominster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Leverett,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lexington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Leyden,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lincoln,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Littleton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Longmeadow	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Lowell,	5	6	7th Middlesex,* 8th Middlesex,†	14th Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. 15th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 10, 11. 16th Middlesex, Wards 5, 9.
Ludlow,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Lunenburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
Lynn,	7	5	1st Essex,	9th Essex, Wards 2, 5. 10th Essex, Wards 1, 6, 7. 11th Essex, Wards 3, 4.
Lynnfield,	7	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
Malden,	9	6	4th Middlesex,	21st Middlesex.
Manchester,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Mansfield,	15	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

* 7th Middlesex District, Wards 1, 9, 10. † 8th Middlesex District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Marblehead,	6	5	2d Essex,	12th Essex.
Marion,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Marlborough,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex, Ward 1. 9th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Marshfield,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Mashpee,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Mattapoisett,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Maynard,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Medfield,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Medford,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	26th Middlesex.
Medway,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Melrose,	8	6	4th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Mendon,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Merrimac,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Methuen,	5	5	5th Essex,	3d Essex.
Middleborough,	16	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Middlefield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Middleton,	7	5	3d Essex,	7th Essex.
Milford,	13	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Millbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Millis,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Millville,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Milton,	14	2	Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Monroe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Monson,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Montague,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Monterey,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Montgomery,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Mount Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Nahant,	7	5	1st Essex,	11th Essex.
Nantucket,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Nantucket.
Natick,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	6th Middlesex.
Needham,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
New Ashford,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
NEW BEDFORD,	16	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4. 8th Bristol, Wards 5, 6.
New Braintree,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
New Marlborough,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
New Salem,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
NEWBURYPORT,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
NEWTON,	13	3	1st Middlesex,	4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 5th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Norfolk,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	11th Norfolk.
NORTH ADAMS,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
North Andover,	7	5	4th Essex,	3d Essex.
North Attleborough,	15	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
North Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
North Reading,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
NORTHAMPTON,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	1st Hampshire.
Northborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Northbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Northfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Norton,	15	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Norwell,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Norwood,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Oakham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Orange,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Orleans,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Otis,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Oxford,	3	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Palmer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Paxton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Peabody,	7	5	3d Essex,	8th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 9th Essex, Ward 1.
Pelham,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Pembroke,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Pepperell,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Peru,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Petersham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Phillipston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Pittsfield,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Plainfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Plainville,	13	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Plymouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Plympton,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Prescott,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Princeton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Provincetown,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

Quincy,	14	2	Norfolk,	3d Norfolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 4th Norfolk, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Randolph,	14	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Raynham,	15	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol.
Reading,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Rehoboth,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Revere,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	25th Suffolk.
Richmond,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	3d Berkshire.
Rochester,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Rockland,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Rockport,	6	5	3d Essex,	17th Essex.
Rowe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Rowley,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Royalston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Russell,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Rutland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Salem,	6	5	2d Essex,	12th Essex, Ward 5. 13th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 14th Essex, Wards 4, 6.
Salisbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Sandisfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Sandwich,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Saugus,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	10th Essex.
Savoy,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Scituate,	16	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk,	15	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Sharon,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Sheffield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Shelburne,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sherborn,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Shirley,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Shutesbury,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Somerset,	15	1	2d Bristol,	11th Bristol.
Somerville,	9	6	3d Middlesex,	23d Middlesex, Ward 2. 24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5. 25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
South Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Southampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Southborough,	13	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Southbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Southwick,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Spencer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Springfield,	2	8	1st Hampden,* 2d Hampden,†	3d Hampden, Ward 1. 4th Hampden, Wards 2, 8. 5th Hampden, Ward 3. 6th Hampden, Ward 4. 7th Hampden, Ward 5. 8th Hampden, Ward 6. 9th Hampden, Ward 7.
Sterling,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Stoneham,	8	6	7th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Stoughton,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.
Stow,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Sturbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Sudbury,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Sunderland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sutton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Swampscott,	6	5	1st Essex,	12th Essex.
Swansea,	15	1	2d Bristol,	5th Bristol.
TAUNTON,	15	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 5th Bristol, Ward 6.
Templeton,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Tisbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Tolland,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Topsfield,	6	5	3d Essex,	7th Essex.
Townsend,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Truro,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Tyringham,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Upton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Uxbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Wakefield,	8	6	7th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Wales,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Walpole,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Norfolk.
WALTHAM,	13	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.

* 1st Hampden District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

† 2d Hampden District, Ward 1.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Ware,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Wareham,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Warren,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Warwick,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Watertown,	8	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Wayland,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Webster,	3	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Wellesley,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Wendell,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Wenham,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
West Boylston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	14	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
West Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
West Springfield,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
West Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Westborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Westfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	15th Hampden.
Westford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Westhampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.

Westminster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Weston,	13	3	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Westport,	15	1	3d Bristol,	12th Bristol.
Westwood,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Weymouth,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Whately,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Whitman,	14	1	Cape and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Wilbraham,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Williamsburg,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Winchendon,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Winchester,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	29th Middlesex.
Windsor,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Winthrop,	9	4	1st Suffolk,	26th Suffolk.
Woburn,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Worcester,	4	7	1st Worcester,*	12th Worcester, Ward 1. 13th Worcester, Ward 2. 14th Worcester, Ward 3. 15th Worcester, Ward 4. 16th Worcester, Ward 5.
			2d Worcester,†	17th Worcester, Ward 6. 18th Worcester, Ward 7. 19th Worcester, Ward 8. 20th Worcester, Ward 9. 21st Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Wrentham,	13	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	16	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

* 1st Worcester District, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

† 2d Worcester District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 10.

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 32 of the Acts of 1929.*]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable	2,034	$23,467,337	$2 81
Bourne	1,080	9,922,961	1 21
Brewster	203	2,050,772	25
Chatham	623	5,575,276	68
Dennis	618	3,522,044	45
Eastham	181	1,259,214	16
Falmouth	1,684	22,310,617	2 64
Harwich	691	5,568,226	69
Mashpee	106	1,034,162	13
Orleans	408	3,972,431	48
Provincetown	990	4,997,797	65
Sandwich	504	2,819,718	36
Truro	155	1,142,733	14
Wellfleet	265	1,586,448	20
Yarmouth	546	4,796,650	59
Totals	10,088	$94,026,386	$11 44

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	3,427	$15,484,288	$2 06
Alford	75	394,098	05
Becket	263	885,669	12
Cheshire	493	1,880,269	26
Clarksburg	369	1,183,468	17

* Under the provisions of law, the Tax Commissioner is required to report every three years to the General Court a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was made in 1929.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Dalton	1,181	$7,756,178	$0 98
Egremont	157	1,029,770	13
Florida	119	1,715,620	20
Great Barrington	1,899	12,966,124	1 63
Hancock	159	631,567	09
Hinsdale	355	1,135,319	16
Lanesborough	336	1,459,556	20
Lee	1,229	6,495,708	84
Lenox	849	7,145,945	88
Monterey	106	978,325	12
Mount Washington	21	230,734	03
New Ashford	25	150,438	02
New Marlborough	297	1,744,620	22
North Adams	6,449	33,355,200	4 35
Otis	154	586,448	08
Peru	48	408,930	05
Pittsfield	13,777	72,984,442	9 48
Richmond	184	865,613	11
Sandisfield	150	776,151	10
Savoy	119	332,055	05
Sheffield	509	1,648,977	23
Stockbridge	589	5,747,141	70
Tyringham	87	559,691	07
Washington	63	194,811	03
West Stockbridge	362	1,406,882	19
Williamstown	1,307	7,876,605	1 00
Windsor	114	514,899	07
Totals	35,272	$190,525,541	$24 67

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	1,077	$4,388,375	$0 59
Attleboro	6,409	28,946,684	3 85
Berkley	321	964,545	14
Dartmouth	2,607	12,853,921	1 69
Dighton	865	5,322,637	68
Easton	1,657	6,917,930	93
Fairhaven	3,127	13,585,674	1 82
Fall River	34,370	163,328,392	21 56
Freetown	527	2,217,412	30
Mansfield	2,007	9,015,803	1 20
New Bedford	35,255	201,174,032	25 85
North Attleborough	3,008	11,849,139	1 62
Norton	782	2,879,433	40

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Raynham	587	$2,135,293	$0 30
Rehoboth	713	2,336,971	33
Seekonk	1,193	4,806,624	65
Somerset	1,424	13,210,795	1 61
Swansea	1,102	4,721,956	63
Taunton	10,908	45,634,820	6 16
Westport	1,252	6,764,836	88
Totals	109,191	$543,055,272	$71 19

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	85	$660,053	$0 08
Edgartown	399	5,040,861	60
Gay Head	55	124,885	02
Gosnold	62	1,408,574	16
Oak Bluffs	437	5,045,995	60
Tisbury	425	6,126,477	72
West Tisbury	95	950,460	11
Totals	1,558	$19,357,305	$2 29

ESSEX COUNTY

Amesbury	3,673	$14,304,198	$1 95
Andover	2,871	23,721,861	2 92
Beverly	7,607	50,706,949	6 39
Boxford	219	1,364,483	17
Danvers	3,237	13,784,078	1 85
Essex	506	1,654,738	23
Georgetown	589	2,046,335	29
Gloucester	7,359	40,398,928	5 22
Groveland	727	2,112,925	31
Hamilton	647	5,962,264	73
Haverhill	15,084	70,463,705	9 33
Ipswich	1,890	8,409,531	1 12
Lawrence	22,804	148,467,176	18 76
Lynn	31,882	146,426,464	19 44
Lynnfield	466	3,400,232	42
Manchester	804	13,996,068	1 63
Marblehead	2,726	20,296,975	2 53
Merrimac	776	2,510,082	36

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Methuen	5,747	$24,417,746	$3 28
Middleton	356	1,773,851	23
Nahant	594	5,297,348	65
Newbury	505	2,533,197	33
Newburyport	4,764	14,880,597	2 13
North Andover	1,954	10,784,871	1 39
Peabody	6,165	27,697,801	3 69
Rockport	1,241	6,012,703	79
Rowley	461	1,713,911	24
Salem	11,939	62,064,334	8 08
Salisbury	733	3,886,658	50
Saugus	4,097	14,282,384	1 99
Swampscott	3,040	27,296,133	3 33
Topsfield	361	3,144,136	39
Wenham	368	3,770,626	46
West Newbury	408	1,294,283	18
Totals	146,600	$780,877,571	$101 31

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	290	$1,496,842	$0 20
Bernardston	252	1,020,490	14
Buckland	490	3,466,090	43
Charlemont	286	1,322,292	18
Colrain	465	1,913,431	26
Conway	279	1,012,413	14
Deerfield	803	5,554,770	70
Erving	391	3,236,869	40
Gill	284	1,006,862	14
Greenfield	4,784	32,283,422	4 06
Hawley	91	272,516	04
Heath	99	502,075	07
Leverett	197	609,139	09
Leyden	74	362,350	05
Monroe	94	1,568,633	18
Montague	2,209	15,751,775	1 97
New Salem	168	663,932	09
Northfield	517	2,764,174	36
Orange	1,779	6,622,058	91
Rowe	91	1,004,546	12
Shelburne	532	3,305,115	42
Shutesbury	61	473,526	06
Sunderland	291	1,619,560	21
Warwick	110	578,793	08

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Wendell	112	$1,195,650	$0 14
Whately	293	1,591,435	21
Totals	15,042	$91,198,758	$11 65

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	1,917	$9,725,192	$1 27
Blandford	165	1,208,490	15
Brimfield	251	1,556,910	20
Chester	473	1,703,239	24
Chicopee	11,342	61,536,646	7 96
East Longmeadow	918	3,864,516	52
Granville	220	819,823	11
Hampden	228	679,048	10
Holland	43	257,817	03
Holyoke	16,527	130,375,708	16 12
Longmeadow	1,138	11,171,449	1 35
Ludlow	2,064	11,425,442	1 47
Monson	1,169	4,206,353	58
Montgomery	57	284,570	04
Palmer	2,728	13,313,360	1 75
Russell	389	5,298,001	63
Southwick	416	2,059,311	27
Springfield	43,048	337,864,716	41 80
Tolland	47	397,693	05
Wales	126	521,998	07
West Springfield	4,751	32,362,950	4 07
Westfield	5,579	25,330,478	3 37
Wilbraham	713	3,863,081	50
Totals	94,309	$659,826,791	$82 65

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	1,738	$12,367,358	$1 55
Belchertown	627	2,038,679	29
Chesterfield	155	605,446	08
Cummington	170	606,990	08
Easthampton	2,995	16,609,455	2 14
Enfield	208	748,986	10
Goshen	72	460,604	06

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Granby	272	$1,218,154	$0 16
Greenwich	97	573,855	07
Hadley	669	3,510,672	46
Hatfield	673	3,456,228	45
Huntington	419	1,580,261	22
Middlefield	76	376,970	05
Northampton	6,023	34,514,926	4 43
Pelham	160	819,914	11
Plainfield	90	457,611	06
Prescott	45	176,816	02
South Hadley	1,938	11,238,731	1 44
Southampton	260	978,628	13
Ware	2,178	8,537,227	1 17
Westhampton	119	426,959	06
Williamsburg	558	1,905,347	27
Worthington	146	708,424	09
Totals	19,688	$103,918,241	$13 49

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	808	$3,814,865	$0 50
Arlington	10,000	59,012,938	7 55
Ashby	273	1,168,604	16
Ashland	749	2,893,520	40
Ayer	931	4,107,347	55
Bedford	499	2,913,327	37
Belmont	5,731	37,341,787	4 72
Billerica	1,573	11,592,182	1 44
Boxborough	114	387,046	05
Burlington	499	2,468,517	32
Cambridge	34,512	206,194,438	26 33
Carlisle	184	911,918	12
Chelmsford	2,031	9,981,876	1 31
Concord	1,960	9,686,586	1 27
Dracut	1,691	5,624,763	79
Dunstable	121	533,599	07
Everett	13,510	75,489,874	9 73
Framingham	6,499	38,728,100	4 95
Groton	736	5,002,440	63
Holliston	861	3,944,614	52
Hopkinton	792	3,043,276	42
Hudson	2,558	8,963,073	1 25
Lexington	2,576	19,975,906	2 47
Lincoln	495	2,963,768	38

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Littleton	484	$2,785,298	$0 36
Lowell	27,979	143,080,132	18 68
Malden	16,658	73,926,887	9 87
Marlborough	4,705	19,625,907	2 65
Maynard	2,321	8,270,961	1 15
Medford	16,447	77,329,390	10 23
Melrose	6,591	37,287,609	4 80
Natick	4,228	17,559,796	2 37
Newton	17,213	160,555,304	19 54
North Reading	518	2,390,411	32
Pepperell	923	3,752,259	51
Reading	2,772	16,617,331	2 12
Sherborn	312	1,838,609	24
Shirley	647	2,502,413	34
Somerville	30,955	127,799,943	17 28
Stoneham	2,859	13,600,617	1 80
Stow	379	1,824,333	24
Sudbury	388	3,059,278	38
Tewksbury	757	3,783,788	50
Townsend	600	2,555,085	34
Tyngsborough	318	1,234,653	17
Wakefield	4,849	24,703,006	3 23
Waltham	10,696	61,134,536	7 85
Watertown	9,754	58,127,777	7 43
Wayland	831	5,710,565	72
Westford	1,005	5,223,666	68
Weston	1,150	9,143,341	1 13
Wilmington	1,075	4,085,053	56
Winchester	3,437	32,013,468	3 90
Woburn	5,605	22,679,565	3 08
Totals	266,159	$1,460,945,445	$188 77

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	1,080	$11,666,982	$1 40

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	727	$2,392,046	$0 34
Bellingham	828	3,038,522	42
Braintree	4,133	25,347,017	3 23

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Brookline	12,530	$173,055,685	$20 46
Canton	1,795	10,746,130	1 37
Cohasset	989	10,951,188	1 31
Dedham	3,901	26,543,480	3 34
Dover	336	4,108,978	49
Foxborough	1,331	6,435,698	85
Franklin	2,184	10,415,705	1 37
Holbrook	975	4,177,941	56
Medfield	736	3,357,896	45
Medway	895	3,664,681	50
Millis	563	3,536,714	45
Milton	4,367	39,890,118	4 86
Needham	2,912	21,836,033	2 71
Norfolk	350	1,904,380	25
Norwood	4,569	30,235,448	3 81
Plainville	462	1,859,175	25
Quincy	20,330	140,099,818	17 58
Randolph	1,787	6,167,366	86
Sharon	954	6,694,652	84
Stoughton	2,358	10,652,016	1 42
Walpole	2,054	16,733,317	2 06
Wellesley	2,503	34,538,663	4 08
Westwood	615	4,591,438	57
Weymouth	5,883	46,430,115	5 74
Wrentham	590	3,728,608	47
Totals	81,657	$653,132,828	$80 64

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	1,844	$7,378,490	$1 00
Bridgewater	1,983	7,967,562	1 08
Brockton	19,911	85,417,652	11 47
Carver	438	3,192,422	40
Duxbury	596	7,085,239	85
East Bridgewater	1,110	6,206,316	80
Halifax	206	1,590,943	20
Hanover	902	3,819,976	51
Hanson	716	2,878,676	39
Hingham	1,838	15,263,143	1 88
Hull	821	18,377,692	2 12
Kingston	853	4,564,860	59
Lakeville	426	1,688,927	23
Marion	503	5,116,090	62
Marshfield	610	6,809,940	82

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Mattapoisett	518	$3,909,532	$0 49
Middleborough	2,665	10,108,376	1 39
Norwell	496	2,152,561	29
Pembroke	488	2,969,650	38
Plymouth	4,059	32,292,001	3 99
Plympton	155	779,787	10
Rochester	361	1,579,217	21
Rockland	2,411	10,047,594	1 36
Scituate	1,118	13,260,270	1 58
Wareham	1,830	13,472,409	1 68
West Bridgewater	960	3,315,327	46
Whitman	2,417	9,560,858	1 30
Totals	50,235	$280,805,510	$36 19

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Boston	238,116	$2,123,538,723	$259 47
Chelsea	13,335	66,464,677	8 71
Revere	9,392	42,907,105	5 70
Winthrop	4,973	26,449,010	3 43
Totals	265,816	$2,259,359,515	$277 31

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	682	$2,019,123	$0 29
Athol	3,071	12,810,273	1 73
Auburn	1,710	6,329,197	87
Barre	982	4,679,391	62
Berlin	322	1,069,361	15
Blackstone	1,164	3,190,179	47
Bolton	243	1,332,384	17
Boylston	309	875,047	13
Brookfield	385	1,707,466	23
Charlton	593	2,290,118	31
Clinton	3,837	18,814,654	2 47
Dana	191	813,004	11
Douglas	630	2,216,255	31
Dudley	1,159	5,237,334	70
East Brookfield	311	1,230,752	17
Fitchburg	12,299	64,928,457	8 44

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Gardner	5,559	$29,417,975	$3 82
Grafton	1,677	5,520,280	78
Hardwick	808	3,706,077	49
Harvard	311	2,800,494	34
Holden	1,078	3,875,695	54
Hopedale	956	6,424,923	81
Hubbardston	335	998,616	14
Lancaster	700	3,521,139	46
Leicester	1,210	4,644,888	64
Leominster	6,201	29,961,325	3 95
Lunenburg	550	2,546,980	34
Mendon	353	1,370,278	19
Milford	4,299	16,383,807	2 25
Millbury	1,950	6,329,078	90
Millville	584	2,034,003	28
New Braintree	115	656,296	08
North Brookfield	803	3,344,677	45
Northborough	573	2,285,370	31
Northbridge	3,094	12,894,510	1 74
Oakham	176	564,667	08
Oxford	1,246	3,961,204	56
Paxton	192	1,061,104	14
Petersham	207	2,038,632	25
Phillipston	113	482,870	06
Princeton	233	1,599,754	20
Royalston	209	1,332,621	17
Rutland	516	1,559,509	22
Shrewsbury	1,749	8,381,524	1 11
Southborough	668	3,989,581	51
Southbridge	4,229	15,851,447	2 18
Spencer	1,969	4,869,225	74
Sterling	469	2,057,123	28
Sturbridge	532	1,330,138	20
Sutton	616	2,027,657	29
Templeton	1,065	3,924,525	54
Upton	628	1,607,430	24
Uxbridge	1,746	9,051,244	1 18
Warren	1,158	4,812,310	65
Webster	1,617	15,863,491	1 92
West Boylston	562	1,965,664	27
West Brookfield	406	1,741,926	23
Westborough	1,287	4,735,926	65
Westminster	426	1,586,481	22
Winchendon	1,955	7,169,819	99
Worcester	57,121	376,004,610	47 44
Totals	140,139	$747,829,888	$97 00

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable	10,088	$94,026,386	$11 44
Berkshire	35,272	190,525,541	24 67
Bristol	109,191	543,055,272	71 19
Dukes	1,558	19,357,305	2 29
Essex	146,600	780,877,571	101 31
Franklin	15,042	91,198,758	11 65
Hampden	94,309	659,826,791	82 65
Hampshire	19,688	103,918,241	13 49
Middlesex	266,159	1,460,945,445	188 77
Nantucket	1,080	11,666,982	1 40
Norfolk	81,657	653,132,828	80 64
Plymouth	50,235	280,805,510	36 19
Suffolk	265,816	2,259,359,515	277 31
Worcester	140,139	747,829,888	97 00
Totals	1,236,834	$7,896,526,033	$1,000 00

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1925 AND 1930, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1930, THE FIGURES FOR TOWNS BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION AND THOSE FOR CITIES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BOSTON, BROCKTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHELSEA, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, LYNN, MARLBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTON, PITTSFIELD, SOMERVILLE, SPRINGFIELD, WALTHAM AND WORCESTER, BEING FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Registered Voters
	State Census 1925	U. S. Census 1930	1930
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable,	5,774	7,271	3,000
Bourne,	3,015	2,895	1,518
Brewster,	774	769	517
Chatham,	1,741	1,931	1,005
Dennis,	1,749	1,829	1,047
Eastham,	494	543	301
Falmouth,	4,694	4,821	2,199
Harwich,	2,077	2,329	1,109
Mashpee,	298	361	140
Orleans,	1,078	1,181	668
Provincetown,	3,787	3,808	1,708
Sandwich,	1,479	1,437	729
Truro,	504	513	254
Wellfleet,	786	823	510
Yarmouth,	1,532	1,794	849
Totals,	29,782	32,305	15,554
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams,	13,525	12,697	4,744
Alford,	221	200	105
Becket,	778	672	330
Cheshire,	1,842	1,697	682
Clarksburg,	1,222	1,296	529
Dalton,	4,092	4,220	2,113
Egremont,	477	513	266
Florida,	362	307	174
Great Barrington,	6,405	5,934	2,709
Hancock,	510	361	184
Hinsdale,	1,044	1,144	532

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*			
Lanesborough,	1,181	1,170	495
Lee,	4,058	4,061	1,900
Lenox,	2,895	2,742	1,421
Monterey,	348	321	146
Mount Washington,	58	60	34
New Ashford,	85	75	36
New Marlborough,	991	864	418
North Adams,	22,717	21,621	9,212
Otis,	395	367	168
Peru,	113	108	56
Pittsfield,	46,877	49,677	19,342*
Richmond,	619	583	268
Sandisfield,	480	412	136
Savoy,	399	307	110
Sheffield,	1,614	1,650	589
Stockbridge,	1,830	1,762	841
Tyringham,	280	246	146
Washington,	231	222	113
West Stockbridge,	1,212	1,124	489
Williamstown,	4,006	3,900	1,964
Windsor,	388	387	121
Totals,	121,255	120,700	50,373
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet,	4,135	4,092	1,186
Attleboro,	20,623	21,769	8,491
Berkley,	1,118	1,120	466
Dartmouth,	9,026	8,778	2,371
Dighton,	3,208	3,147	957
Easton,	5,333	5,298	2,468
Fairhaven,	10,827	10,951	3,622
Fall River,	128,993	115,274	40,015
Freetown,	1,663	1,656	652
Mansfield,	6,590	6,364	2,627
New Bedford,	119,539	112,597	35,904
North Attleborough,	9,790	10,197	4,753
Norton,	2,769	2,737	1,129
Raynham,	2,128	2,136	750
Rehoboth,	2,332	2,610	844
Seekonk,	4,191	4,762	1,337
Somerset,	4,818	5,398	1,871
Swansea,	3,250	3,941	1,380
Taunton,	39,255	37,355	14,291
Westport,	4,207	4,408	1,467
Totals,	383,795	364,590	126,581

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
DUKES COUNTY.			
Chilmark,	240	252	155
Edgartown,	1,235	1,276	594
Gay Head,	168	161	97
Gosnold,	142	120	76
Oak Bluffs,	1,314	1,333	648
Tisbury,	1,431	1,541	653
West Tisbury,	332	270	150
Totals,	4,862	4,953	2,373
ESSEX.			
Amesbury,	11,229	11,899	4,804
Andover,	10,291	9,969	5,188
BEVERLY,	22,685	25,086	11,296
Boxford,	581	652	335
Danvers,	11,798	12,957	4,945
Essex,	1,403	1,465	790
Georgetown,	1,888	1,853	979
GLOUCESTER,	23,375	24,204	10,314
Groveland,	2,485	2,336	1,142
Hamilton,	2,018	2,044	1,044
HAVERHILL,	49,232	48,710	19,412
Ipswich,	6,055	5,599	2,307
LAWRENCE,	93,527	85,068	30,535
LYNN,	103,081	102,320	39,095*
Lynnfield,	1,331	1,594	905
Manchester,	2,499	2,636	1,279
Marblehead,	8,214	8,668	5,311
Merrimac,	2,349	2,392	1,199
Methuen,	20,606	21,069	8,568
Middleton,	1,667	1,712	602
Nahant,	1,630	1,654	1,026
Newbury,	1,432	1,530	860
NEWBURYPORT,	15,656	15,084	7,142
North Andover,	6,839	6,961	3,799
PEABODY,	19,870	21,345	7,892
Rockport,	3,949	3,630	1,740
Rowley,	1,408	1,356	711
SALEM,	42,821	43,353	18,198
Salisbury,	1,820	2,194	1,142
Saugus,	12,743	14,700	5,593
Swampscott,	8,953	10,346	4,747
Topsfield,	915	986	526
Wenham,	1,145	1,119	581
West Newbury,	1,337	1,549	713
Totals,	496,832	498,040	204,720

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	State Census 1925	U. S. Census 1930	1930
Franklin.			
Ashfield,	919	860	407
Bernardston,	844	893	398
Buckland,	1,555	1,497	787
Charlemont,	820	816	383
Colrain,	1,562	1,391	603
Conway,	931	900	400
Deerfield,	2,968	2,882	1,027
Erving,	1,334	1,263	496
Gill,	918	983	368
Greenfield,	15,246	15,500	7,355
Hawley,	354	313	117
Heath,	298	331	146
Leverett,	664	677	228
Leyden,	270	261	138
Monroe,	143	218	57
Montague,	7,973	8,081	3,109
New Salem,	519	414	198
Northfield,	1,821	1,888	822
Orange,	5,141	5,365	2,519
Rowe,	292	298	131
Shelburne,	1,538	1,544	864
Shutesbury,	208	222	78
Sunderland,	1,290	1,159	307
Warwick,	364	367	165
Wendell,	397	353	162
Whately,	1,229	1,136	344
Totals,	49,598	49,612	21,609
Hampden.			
Agawam,	6,290	7,095	2,327
Blandford,	437	545	196
Brimfield,	840	884	340
Chester,	1,514	1,464	552
Chicopee,	41,882	43,930	14,430
East Longmeadow,	3,134	3,327	1,271
Granville,	609	674	312
Hampden,	632	684	330
Holland,	141	137	58
Holyoke,	60,335	56,537	24,239
Longmeadow,	3,333	4,437	2,077
Ludlow,	8,802	8,876	2,065
Monson,	5,089	4,918	1,872
Montgomery,	191	141	68
Palmer,	11,044	9,577	3,278
Russell,	1,398	1,237	533
Southwick,	1,267	1,461	439

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
HAMPDEN — *Con.*			
SPRINGFIELD,	142,065	149,900	56,219*
Tolland,	150	134	64
Wales,	434	360	185
WESTFIELD,	19,342	19,775	7,179
West Springfield,	15,326	16,684	6,469
Wilbraham,	2,833	2,719	707
Totals,	327,088	335,496	125,210
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst,	5,972	5,888	2,685
Belchertown,	2,905	3,139	788
Chesterfield,	445	420	224
Cummington,	508	531	288
Easthampton,	11,587	11,323	4,106
Enfield,	749	497	223
Goshen,	251	248	113
Granby,	810	891	353
Greenwich,	450	238	127
Hadley,	2,888	2,682	665
Hatfield,	2,702	2,476	764
Huntington,	1,543	1,242	618
Middlefield,	223	197	104
NORTHAMPTON,	24,145	24,381	9,679*
Pelham,	519	455	209
Plainfield,	282	306	137
Prescott,	230	48	16
South Hadley,	6,609	6,773	2,811
Southampton,	916	931	376
Ware,	8,629	7,385	2,764
Westhampton,	337	374	155
Williamsburg,	1,993	1,891	1,021
Worthington,	429	485	201
Totals,	75,122	72,801	28,427
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton,	2,387	2,482	1,169
Arlington,	24,943	36,094	15,324
Ashby,	907	982	325
Ashland,	2,521	2,397	1,133
Ayer,	3,032	3,060	1,422
Bedford,	1,514	2,603	852
Belmont,	15,256	21,748	9,140
Billerica,	4,913	5,880	2,740
Boxborough,	333	312	171
Burlington,	1,431	1,722	684

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*			
CAMBRIDGE,	119,669	113,643	39,817*
Carlisle,	510	569	260
Chelmsford,	6,573	7,022	3,033
Concord,	7,056	7,477	3,039
Dracut,	6,400	6,912	2,191
Dunstable,	338	384	197
EVERETT,	42,072	48,424	16,721
Framingham,	21,078	22,210	8,577
Groton,	2,428	2,434	1,185
Holliston,	2,812	2,864	1,496
Hopkinton,	2,580	2,563	1,321
Hudson,	8,130	8,469	3,145
Lexington,	7,785	9,467	4,017
Lincoln,	1,306	1,493	669
Littleton,	1,411	1,447	690
LOWELL,	110,296	100,234	38,369*
MALDEN,	51,789	58,036	22,441
MARLBOROUGH,	16,236	15,587	7,141*
Maynard,	7,857	7,156	2,405
MEDFORD,	47,627	59,714	23,900
MELROSE,	20,165	23,170	11,593
Natick,	12,871	13,589	6,399
NEWTON,	53,003	65,276	28,258
North Reading,	1,689	1,945	780
Pepperell,	2,779	2,922	1,352
Reading,	8,693	9,767	4,700
Sherborn,	929	943	486
Shirley,	2,394	2,427	767
SOMERVILLE,	99,032	103,908	38,369*
Stoneham,	9,084	10,060	4,604
Stow,	1,185	1,142	549
Sudbury,	1,394	1,182	632
Tewksbury,	4,985	5,585	1,033
Townsend,	1,895	1,752	815
Tynsgborough,	1,107	1,358	540
Wakefield,	15,611	16,318	6,708
WALTHAM,	34,746	39,247	14,163*
Watertown,	25,480	34,913	12,968
Wayland,	2,255	2,937	1,371
Westford,	3,571	3,600	1,185
Weston,	2,906	3,332	1,495
Wilmington,	3,515	4,013	1,552
Winchester,	11,565	12,719	5,868
WOBURN,	18,370	19,434	8,861
Totals,	860,414	934,924	368,622

*State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket,	3,152	3,678	1,674
NORFOLK.			
Avon,	2,360	2,414	1,152
Bellingham,	2,877	3,189	965
Braintree,	13,193	15,712	7,219
Brookline,	42,681	47,490	20,221
Canton,	5,896	5,816	2,750
Cohasset,	2,913	3,083	1,696
Dedham,	13,918	15,136	6,144
Dover,	1,044	1,195	527
Foxborough,	4,934	5,347	2,173
Franklin,	7,055	7,028	2,723
Holbrook,	3,273	3,353	1,629
Medfield,	3,867	4,066	1,026
Medway,	3,144	3,153	1,443
Millis,	1,791	1,738	825
Milton,	12,861	16,434	7,983
Needham,	8,977	10,845	4,617
Norfolk,	1,213	1,429	514
Norwood,	14,151	15,049	5,699
Plainville,	1,512	1,583	732
QUINCY,	60,055	71,983	28,836
Randolph,	5,644	6,553	3,037
Sharon,	3,119	3,351	1,622
Stoughton,	7,857	8,204	3,472
Walpole,	6,508	7,273	2,747
Wellesley,	9,049	11,439	4,623
Westwood,	1,706	2,097	1,060
Weymouth,	17,253	20,882	8,773
Wrentham,	3,214	3,584	889
Totals,	262,065	299,426	125,097
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington,	5,882	5,872	2,840
Bridgewater,	9,468	9,055	2,323
BROCKTON,	65,343	63,797	27,477*
Carver,	1,306	1,381	439
Duxbury,	1,688	1,696	923
East Bridgewater,	3,538	3,591	1,575
Halifax,	614	728	287
Hanover,	2,755	2,808	1,179
Hanson,	2,166	2,184	1,004
Hingham,	6,158	6,657	2,996
Hull,	2,652	2,047	1,274
Kingston,	2,524	2,672	1,137

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
PLYMOUTH — *Con.*			
Lakeville,	1,439	1,574	490
Marion,	1,271	1,638	724
Marshfield,	1,777	1,625	1,093
Mattapoisett,	1,556	1,501	757
Middleborough,	9,136	8,608	3,721
Norwell,	1,466	1,519	747
Pembroke,	1,480	1,492	597
Plymouth,	13,176	13,042	4,730
Plympton,	511	511	234
Rochester,	1,100	1,141	364
Rockland,	7,966	7,524	3,979
Scituate,	2,713	3,118	2,113
Wareham,	5,594	5,686	2,370
West Bridgewater,	3,121	3,206	1,249
Whitman,	7,857	7,638	3,798
Totals,	164,257	162,311	70,420
SUFFOLK.			
BOSTON,	779,620	781,188	273,600*
CHELSEA,	47,247	45,816	13,499*
REVERE,	33,261	35,680	13,606
Winthrop,	16,158	16,852	7,830
Totals,	876,286	879,536	308,535
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham,	2,159	2,079	698
Athol,	9,602	10,677	4,037
Auburn,	4,927	6,147	2,297
Barre,	3,329	3,510	1,093
Berlin,	1,071	1,075	501
Blackstone,	4,802	4,674	1,772
Bolton,	801	764	323
Boylston,	970	1,097	470
Brookfield,	1,401	1,352	675
Charlton,	2,295	2,154	850
Clinton,	14,180	12,817	6,120
Dana,	657	505	249
Douglas,	2,363	2,195	759
Dudley,	4,594	4,265	1,392
East Brookfield,	929	926	420
FITCHBURG,	43,609	40,692	16,264*
GARDNER,	18,730	19,399	6,193
Grafton,	6,973	7,030	2,377

* State Election.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. State Census 1925	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Registered Voters 1930
WORCESTER — *Con.*			
Hardwick,	3,046	2,460	899
Harvard,	996	987	513
Holden,	3,436	3,871	1,520
Hopedale,	3,165	2,973	1,304
Hubbardston,	1,067	1,010	376
Lancaster,	2,678	2,897	1,042
Leicester,	4,110	4,445	1,885
LEOMINSTER,	22,120	21,810	8,314
Lunenburg,	1,875	1,923	760
Mendon,	1,030	1,107	463
Milford,	14,781	14,741	5,770
Millbury,	6,441	6,957	2,991
Millville,	2,366	2,111	1,051
New Braintree,	423	407	138
Northborough,	1,968	1,946	876
Northbridge,	10,051	9,713	3,524
North Brookfield,	3,046	3,013	1,339
Oakham,	525	502	193
Oxford,	4,026	3,943	1,656
Paxton,	591	672	268
Petersham,	672	660	364
Phillipston,	384	357	148
Princeton,	773	717	335
Royalston,	821	744	261
Rutland,	2,236	2,442	547
Shrewsbury,	5,819	6,910	2,389
Southborough,	2,053	2,166	1,006
Southbridge,	15,489	14,264	5,447
Spencer,	6,523	6,272	2,884
Sterling,	1,516	1,502	709
Sturbridge,	1,845	1,772	739
Sutton,	2,174	2,147	822
Templeton,	4,368	4,159	1,384
Upton,	1,988	2,026	965
Uxbridge,	6,172	6,285	2,505
Warren,	3,950	3,765	1,418
Webster,	13,389	12,992	4,971
Westborough,	6,348	6,409	2,211
West Boylston,	1,916	2,114	835
West Brookfield,	1,314	1,255	649
Westminster,	1,884	1,925	516
Winchendon,	6,173	6,202	2,302
WORCESTER,	190,757	195,311	74,172*
Totals,	489,697	491,242	188,951

* State Election.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cities and Towns.	Population.		Registered Voters 1930
		State Census 1925	U. S. Census 1930	
Barnstable,	15	29,782	32,305	15,554
Berkshire,	32	121,255	120,700	50,373
Bristol,	20	383,795	364,590	126,581
Dukes County,	7	4,862	4,953	2,373
Essex,	34	496,832	498,040	204,720
Franklin,	26	49,598	49,612	21,609
Hampden,	23	327,088	335,496	125,210
Hampshire,	23	75,122	72,801	28,427
Middlesex,	54	860,414	934,924	368,622
Nantucket,	1	3,152	3,678	1,674
Norfolk,	28	262,065	299,426	125,097
Plymouth,	27	164,257	162,311	70,420
Suffolk,	4	876,286	879,536	308,535
Worcester,	61	489,697	491,242	188,951
Totals,	355	4,144,205	4,249,614	1,638,146

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem.* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629	Thomas Goffe,* to Oct. 20, 1629	1650	John Endicott, . . . to 1651
1629	Thomas Dudley, . . 1634	1651	Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1634	Roger Ludlow, . . . 1635	1653	Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1635	Richard Bellingham, . 1636	1654	John Endicott, . . . 1655
1636	John Winthrop, . . 1637	1655	Richard Bellingham, . 1665
1637	Thomas Dudley, . . 1640	1665	Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1640	Richard Bellingham, . 1641	1671	John Leverett, . . . 1673
1641	John Endicott, . . . 1644	1673	Sam'l Symonds, to Oct., 1678
1644	John Winthrop, . . 1646	1678	Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1646	Thomas Dudley, . . 1650	1679	Thomas Danforth, . . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Mattachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692; and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct., . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780 John Hancock,	to 1785	1869 William Claflin,	to 1872
1785 James Bowdoin,	1787	1872 William B. Washburn,*	1874
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8,	1793	1875 William Gaston,	1876
1794 Samuel Adams,	1797	1876 Alexander H. Rice,	1879
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	1879 Thomas Talbot,	1880
1800 Caleb Strong,	1807	1880 John Davis Long,	1883
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10,	1808	1883 Benjamin F. Butler,	1884
1809 Christopher Gore,	1810	1884 George D. Robinson,	1887
1810 Elbridge Gerry,	1812	1887 Oliver Ames,	1890
1812 Caleb Strong,	1816	1890 John Q. A. Brackett,	1891
1816 John Brooks,	1823	1891 William E. Russell,	1894
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6,	1825	1894 Frederic T. Greenhalge,†	1896
1825 Levi Lincoln,	1834	1897 Roger Wolcott,	1900
1834 John Davis, March 1,	1835	1900 W. Murray Crane,	1903
1836 Edward Everett,	1840	1903 John L. Bates,	1905
1840 Marcus Morton,	1841	1905 William L. Douglas,	1906
1841 John Davis,	1843	1906 Curtis Guild, Jr.,	1909
1843 Marcus Morton,	1844	1909 Eben S. Draper,	1911
1844 George N. Briggs,	1851	1911 Eugene N. Foss,	1914
1851 George S. Boutwell,	1853	1914 David I. Walsh,	1916
1853 John H. Clifford,	1854	1916 Samuel W. McCall,	1919
1854 Emory Washburn,	1855	1919 Calvin Coolidge,‡	1921
1855 Henry J. Gardner,	1858	1921 Channing H. Cox,	1925
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks,	1861	1925 Alvan T. Fuller,	1929
1861 John A. Andrew,	1866	1929 Frank G. Allen,	1931
1866 Alexander H. Bullock,	1869	1931 Joseph B. Ely,	

* Resigned, May 1, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator, April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921–23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 *Thos. Cushing*,	to Feb. 28,* 1788	1863 Joel Hayden,	to 1866
1788 Benjamin Lincoln,	1789	1866 William Claflin,	1869
1789 *Samuel Adams*,	1794	1869 Joseph Tucker,	1873
1794 *Moses Gill*, May 20,†	1800	1873 *Thomas Talbot*,§	1875
1801 Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10,	1802	1875 Horatio G. Knight,	1879
1802 Edward H. Robbins,	1806	1879 John D. Long,	1880
1807 *Levi Lincoln*,‡	1809	1880 Byron Weston,	1883
1809 David Cobb,	1810	1883 Oliver Ames,	1887
1810 William Gray,	1812	1887 John Q. A. Brackett,	1890
1812 William Phillips,	1823	1890 William H. Haile,	1893
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb.,	1824	1893 *Roger Wolcott*,‖	1897
1824 *Marcus Morton*, July,	1825	1897 W. Murray Crane,	1900
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop,	1833	1900 John L. Bates,	1903
1833 *Samuel T. Armstrong*,	1836	1903 Curtis Guild, Jr.,	1906
1836 George Hull,	1843	1906 Eben S. Draper,	1909
1843 Henry H. Childs,	1844	1909 Louis A. Frothingham,	1912
1844 John Reed,	1851	1912 Robert Luce,	1913
1851 Henry W. Cushman,	1853	1913 David I. Walsh,	1914
1853 Elisha Huntington,	1854	1914 Edward P. Barry,	1915
1854 William C. Plunkett,	1855	1915 Grafton D. Cushing,	1916
1855 Simon Brown,	1856	1916 Calvin Coolidge,	1919
1856 Henry W. Benchley,	1858	1919 Channing H. Cox,	1921
1858 Eliphalet Trask,	1861	1921 Alvan T. Fuller,	1925
1861 John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29,	1862	1925 Frank G. Allen,	1929
1862 John Nesmith, to Sept.,	1862	1929 William S. Youngman,	

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from May 1, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton,	1789–91	Caleb Strong,	1789–96
George Cabot,	1791–96	Theodore Sedgwick,	1796–99
Benjamin Goodhue,	1796–1800	Samuel Dexter,	1799–1800
Jonathan Mason,	1800–03	Dwight Foster,	1800–03
John Quincy Adams,	1803–08	Timothy Pickering,	1803–11
James Lloyd, Jr.,	1808–13	Joseph Bradley Varnum,	1811–17
Christopher Gore,	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis,	1817–22
Eli Porter Ashmun,	1816–18	James Lloyd,	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen,	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826–35
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1820–27	John Davis,	1835–41
Daniel Webster,	1827–41	Isaac Chapman Bates,	1841–45
Rufus Choate,	1841–45	John Davis,	1845–53
Daniel Webster,	1845–50	Edward Everett,	1853–54
Robert Charles Winthrop,	1850–51	Julius Rockwell,	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851	Henry Wilson,*	1855–73
Charles Sumner,†	1851–74	George S. Boutwell,	1873–77
William B. Washburn,	1874–75	George Frisbie Hoar,‡	1877–1904
Henry Laurens Dawes,	1875–93	Winthrop Murray Crane,	1904–13
Henry Cabot Lodge,§	1893–1924	John Wingate Weeks,	1913–19
William Morgan Butler,	1924–26	David Ignatius Walsh,	1919–25
David Ignatius Walsh,‖	1926–	Frederick Huntington Gillett,	1925–31
		Marcus A. Coolidge,‖	1931–

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924.

‖ Mr. Walsh's term will expire March 4, 1935; Mr. Coolidge's term will expire March 4, 1937.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery,	1780–1806	Amasa Walker,	1851–53
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	Ephraim M. Wright,	1853–56
William Tudor,	1808–10	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Oliver Warner,	1858–76
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	Henry B. Peirce,	1876–91
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	William M. Olin,*	1891–1911
John P. Bigelow,	1836–43	Albert P. Langtry,*	1911–13
John A. Bolles,	1843–44	Frank J. Donahue,	1913–15
John G. Palfrey,	1844–48	Albert P. Langtry,	1915–21
William B. Calhoun,	1848–51	Frederic W. Cook,	1921–

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL.

Henry Gardner,	1780–83	Thomas J. Marsh,	1855–56
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87	Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92	Henry K. Oliver,	1861–66
Thomas Davis,	1792–97	Jacob H. Loud,	1866–71
Peleg Coffin,*	1797–1801	Charles Adams, Jr.,	1871–76
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06	Charles Endicott,	1876–81
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08	Daniel A. Gleason,	1881–86
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10	Alanson W. Beard,	1886–89
Thomas Harris,	1810–11	George A. Marden,	1889–94
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12	Henry M. Phillips,†	1894–95
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17	Edward P. Shaw,†	1895–1900
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22	Edward S. Bradford,	1900–05
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27	Arthur B. Chapin,‡	1905–09
Joseph Sewall,	1827–32	Elmer A. Stevens,‡	1909–14
Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37	Frederick W. Mansfield,	1914–15
David Wilder,	1837–42	Charles L. Burrill,	1915–20
Thomas Russell,	1842–43	Fred J. Burrell,§	1920
John Mills,	1843–44	James Jackson,	1920–25
Thomas Russell,	1844–45	William S. Youngman, ‖	1925–29
Joseph Barrett,	1845–49	Karl H. Oliver, ‖	1929
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51	John W. Haigis, ‖	1929–31
Charles B. Hall,	1851–53	Charles F. Hurley,	1931–
Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55		

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

‖ Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley,	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant,		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters,		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham,		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham,		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley,	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley,		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley,		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley,	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley,	June 19, 1717.	

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley,*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine,	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine,	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton,†	June 19, 1720.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but negatived by Governor Shute.)		
John Overing,	June 29, 1722.	
John Read,	June 20, 1723.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)		
John Read,	June 28, 1725.	
John Read,	June 21, 1726.	
John Read,	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller,	June 19, 1728.	
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)		
John Overing,		June 26, 1729.
(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)		
Edmund Trowbridge,		June 29, 1749.
Edmund Trowbridge,		May 14, 1762.
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)		
Jeremiah Gridley,‡		March 25, 1767.
Jonathan Sewall,		Nov. 18, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)		
Robert Treat Paine,	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine,	June 19, 1778 (sworn).	
Robert Treat Paine,	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine,	Jan. 4, 1780.	

Special Attorney-General, etc.

Jonathan Sewall,	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)	
Samuel Quincy,§	March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.
† Died May 28, 1721.
‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.
§ A refugee, 1774–75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis, ... 1801–32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine, .	1780–90	Edgar J. Sherman,‡ .	1883–87
James Sullivan, . .	1790–1807	Andrew J. Waterman,‡ .	1887–91
Barnabas Bidwell, .	1807–10	Albert E. Pillsbury, .	1891–94
Perez Morton, . .	1810–32	Hosea M. Knowlton, .	1894–1902
James T. Austin, . .	1832–43	Herbert Parker, . .	1902–06
John Henry Clifford, .	*1849–53	Dana Malone, . .	1906–11
Rufus Choate, . .	1853–54	James M. Swift, . .	1911–14
John Henry Clifford, .	1854–58	Thomas J. Boynton, .	1914–15
Stephen Henry Phillips,	1858–61	Henry C. Attwill,§ .	1915–19
Dwight Foster, . .	1861–64	Henry A. Wyman,§ .	1919–20
Chester I. Reed,† . .	1864–67	J. Weston Allen, . .	1920–23
Charles Allen,† . .	1867–72	Jay R. Benton, .	1923–27
Charles R. Train, .	1872–79	Arthur K. Reading,‖ .	1927–28
George Marston, . .	1879–83	Joseph E. Warner,‖ .	1928–

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Resigned during the session of the Legislature of 1867. The vacancy was filled by the election of Charles Allen.

‡ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

§ Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman

‖ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice, June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS *or* AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.,	1849-54	Julius L. Clarke,†	1876-79
Joseph Mitchell,	1854-55	Charles R. Ladd,†	1879-91
Stephen N. Gifford,	1855-56	William D. T. Trefry,	1891-92
Chandler R. Ransom,	1856-58	John W. Kimball,	1892-1901
Charles White,	1858-61	Henry E. Turner,‡	1901-11
Levi Reed,*	1861-65	John E. White,‡	1911-14
Julius L Clarke,	1865-66	Frank H. Pope,	1914-15
Henry S. Briggs,	1866-70	Alonzo B. Cook,	1915-31
Charles Endicott,	1870-76	Francis X. Hurley,	1931-

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd*,*	1780–81	Samuel Phillips,	1795–96
Jeremiah Powell,		Samuel Phillips,	1796–97
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd*,*	1781–82	Samuel Phillips,	1797–98
Samuel Adams,		Samuel Phillips,	1798–99
Samuel Adams,	1782–83	Samuel Phillips,	1799–1800
Samuel Adams,	1783–84	Samuel Phillips,	1800–01
Samuel Adams,	1784–85	Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*,†	1801–02
Samuel Adams, *resign'd*,*	1785–86	David Cobb,	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,		David Cobb,	1802–03
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	David Cobb,	1803–04
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	David Cobb,	1804–05
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–89	Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1789–90	John Bacon,	1806–07
Samuel Phillips,	1790–91	Samuel Dana,	1807–08
Samuel Phillips,	1791–92	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–09
Samuel Phillips,	1792–93	Harrison Gray Otis,	1809–10
Samuel Phillips,	1793–94	Harrison Gray Otis,	1810–11
Samuel Phillips,	1794–95	Samuel Dana,	1811–12

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Samuel Dana,	1812–13
John Phillips,	1813–14
John Phillips,	1814–15
John Phillips,	1815–16
John Phillips,	1816–17
John Phillips,	1817–18
John Phillips,	1818–19
John Phillips,	1819–20
John Phillips,	1820–21
John Phillips,	1821–22
John Phillips,	1822–23
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–24
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1824–25
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1825–26
John Mills,	1826–27
John Mills,	1827–28
Sherman Leland,	1828–29
Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30
Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*, / James Fowler,	1830–31
Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
William Thorndike,	1832
Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833
Benjamin T. Pickman,	1834
Benjamin T. Pickman, *died*, / George Bliss,	1835
Horace Mann,	1836
Horace Mann,	1837
Myron Lawrence,	1838
Myron Lawrence,	1839
Daniel P. King,	1840
Daniel P. King,	1841
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, / Frederick Robinson,	1843
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1844
Levi Lincoln,	1845
William B. Calhoun,	1846
William B. Calhoun,	1847
Zeno Scudder,	1848
Joseph Bell,	1849
Marshall P. Wilder,	1850
Henry Wilson,	1851
Henry Wilson,	1852
Charles H. Warren,	1853
Charles Edward Cook,	1854
Henry W. Benchley,	1855
Elihu C. Baker,	1856
Charles W. Upham,	1857
Charles W. Upham,	1858
Charles A. Phelps,	1859
Charles A. Phelps,	1860
William Claflin,	1861
John H. Clifford,	1862
Jonathan E. Field,	1863
Jonathan E. Field,	1864
Jonathan E. Field,	1865
Joseph A. Pond,	1866
Joseph A. Pond,	1867
George O. Brastow,	1868
Robert C. Pitman, *resigned*,* / George O. Brastow,	1869
Horace H. Coolidge,	1870
Horace H. Coolidge,	1871
Horace H. Coolidge,	1872
George B. Loring,	1873
George B. Loring,	1874
George B. Loring,	1875
George B. Loring,	1876
John B. D. Cogswell,	1877
John B. D. Cogswell,	1878
John B. D. Cogswell,	1879
Robert R. Bishop,	1880
Robert R. Bishop,	1881
Robert R. Bishop,	1882
George Glover Crocker,	1883
George A. Bruce,	1884
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1885
Albert E. Pillsbury,	1886
Halsey J. Boardman,	1887
Halsey J. Boardman,	1888
Harris C. Hartwell,	1889
Henry H. Sprague,	1890
Henry H. Sprague,	1891

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.

Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1892	Allen T. Treadway,	1910
Alfred S. Pinkerton,	1893	Allen T. Treadway,	1911
William M. Butler,	1894	Levi H. Greenwood,	1912
William M. Butler,	1895	Levi H. Greenwood,	1913
George P. Lawrence,	1896	Calvin Coolidge,	1914
George P. Lawrence,	1897	Calvin Coolidge,	1915
George E. Smith,	1898	Henry G. Wells,	1916
George E. Smith,	1899	Henry G. Wells,	1917
George E. Smith,	1900	Henry G. Wells,	1918
Rufus A. Soule,	1901	Edwin T. McKnight,	1919
Rufus A. Soule,	1902	Edwin T. McKnight,	1920
George R. Jones,	1903	Frank G. Allen,	*1921-22
George R. Jones,	1904	Frank G. Allen,	1923-24
William F. Dana,	1905	Wellington Wells,	1925-26
William F. Dana,	1906	Wellington Wells,	1927-28
William D. Chapple,	1907	Gaspar G. Bacon,	1929-30
William D. Chapple,	1908	Gaspar G. Bacon,	1931-32
Allen T. Treadway,	1909		

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.,	1780-84	Charles Calhoun,	1830-42
Samuel Cooper,	1785-95	Lewis Josselyn,	1843
Edward McLane,	1796-99	Charles Calhoun,	1844-50
Edward Payne Hayman,	1800	Chauncy L. Knapp,	1851
George Elliot Vaughan,	1801-02	Francis H. Underwood,	1852
Wendell Davis,	1803-05	Charles Calhoun,	1853-54
John D. Dunbar,	1806-07	Peter L. Cox,	1855-57
Nathaniel Coffin,	1808-10	Stephen N. Gifford,†	1858-86
Marcus Morton,	1811-12	E. Herbert Clapp,	1886-88
Samuel F. McCleary,	1813-21	Henry D. Coolidge,‡	1889-1922
Samuel F. Lyman,	1822	William H. Sanger,§	1922-
Paul Willard,	1823-29		

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper,	1780	Samuel Cooper,	1783
John Clark,	1781	Joseph Eckley,	1784
Joseph Eckley,	1782	Peter Thacher,	1785-89

* First year under biennial elections.

† Died April 18, 1886.

‡ Died Feb. 7, 1922.

§ Chosen March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889.

Samuel Stillman, . . 1790
Jeremy Belknap, . . 1791
Peter Thacher, . . 1792–1802
William Emerson, . 1803–06
Thomas Baldwin, . . 1807
Joseph S. Buckminster, 1808–10
Thomas Baldwin, . 1811–12
Joshua Huntington, . . 1813
Dr. John Lathrop, . 1814–15
Francis Parkman, . 1816–17
Henry Ware, Jr., . . 1818
John G. Palfrey, . . 1819–20
John Pierpont, . . . 1821
James Walker, . . . 1822
William Jenks, . . . 1823
Daniel Sharp, . . . 1824
Samuel Barrett, . . 1825
Francis Wayland, . . 1826
William Jenks, . . 1827–28
R. W. Emerson, . . . 1829
Howard Malcolm, . . 1830
Alonzo Potter, . . . 1831
F. W. P. Greenwood, . . 1832
George W. Blagden, . . 1833
Chandler Robbins, . . 1834
Hubbard Winslow, . . 1835
F. W. P. Greenwood, . . 1836
Nehemiah Adams, . . 1837
Ralph Sanger, . . . 1838
William M. Rogers, . . 1839
Daniel M. Lord, . . . 1840
Thomas M. Clark, Jr., . 1841
Joseph H. Towne, . . 1842
William M. Rogers, . . 1843
James F. Clarke, . . 1844
John T. Burrill, . . . 1845
Amos Smith, . . . 1846
Austin Phelps, . . . 1847
C. A. Bartol, . . . 1848
Isaac P. Langworthy, . . 1849
James L. T. Coolidge, . 1850
A. L. Stone, . . . 1851
Warren Burton, . . . 1852
J. S. D. Farnsworth, . . 1853
A. H. Burlingham, . . 1854
Lyman Whiting, . . . 1855
Daniel C. Eddy, . . 1856
John P. Cleveland, . . 1857
Arthur Fuller, . . . 1858
Jacob M. Manning, . . 1859
Joseph Marsh, . . . 1860
A. S. Patton, . . . 1861
Edward W. Clark, . 1862–63
A. A. Miner, . . . 1864
George E. Ellis, . . . 1865
James B. Miles, . . . 1866
Charles E. Reed, . . 1867
Henry Morgan, . . . 1868
E. N. Kirk, . . . 1869
J. O. Means, . . . 1870
S. W. Foljambe, . . . 1871
Edward Abbott, . . 1872–73
A. M. Ide, ... 1874
George F. Warren, . . 1875
Isaac Dunham, . . 1876–79
Edmund Dowse, . 1880–1904
Edward A. Horton, . 1905–27
Charles H. Moss, . 1928–30
Arthur M. Ellis, . . . 1931

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS.

Caleb Davis,	1780-81	Timothy Bigelow,	1817-18
Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1781-82	Timothy Bigelow,	1818-19
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782	Timothy Bigelow,	1819-20
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782-83	Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820-21
Tristram Dalton,	1783-84	Josiah Quincy,	1821
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784-85	Josiah Quincy, *resigned*,	1821-22
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785-86	Luther Lawrence,	1822
Artemas Ward,	1786-87	Levi Lincoln,	1822-23
James Warren,	1787-88	William C. Jarvis,	1823-24
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788-89	William C. Jarvis,	1824-25
David Cobb,	1789-90	Timothy Fuller,	1825-26
David Cobb,	1790-91	William C. Jarvis,	1826-27
David Cobb,	1791-92	William C. Jarvis,	1827-28
David Cobb,	1792-93	William B. Calhoun,	1828-29
Edward H. Robbins,	1793-94	William B. Calhoun,	1829-30
Edward H. Robbins,	1794-95	William B. Calhoun,	1830
Edward H. Robbins,	1795-96	William B. Calhoun,	1831
Edward H. Robbins,	1796-97	William B. Calhoun,	1832
Edward H. Robbins,	1797-98	William B. Calhoun,	1833
Edward H. Robbins,	1798-99	William B. Calhoun,	1834
Edward H. Robbins,	1799-1800	Julius Rockwell,	1835
Edward H. Robbins,	1800-01	Julius Rockwell,	1836
Edward H. Robbins,	1801-02	Julius Rockwell,	1837
John Coffin Jones,	1802-03	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803-04	Robert C. Winthrop,	1839
Harrison Gray Otis,	1804-05	Robert C. Winthrop,	1840
Timothy Bigelow,	1805-06	George Ashmun,	1841
Perez Morton,	1806-07	Thomas Kinnicut,	1842
Perez Morton,	1807-08	Daniel P. King,	1843
Timothy Bigelow,	1808-09	Thomas Kinnicut, *resigned*,	1844
Timothy Bigelow,	1809-10	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844
Perez Morton, *resigned*,	1810-11	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1845
Joseph Story,	1811	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1846
Joseph Story, *resigned*,	1811-12	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847
Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1848
Timothy Bigelow,	1812-13	Francis B. Crowninshield,	1849
Timothy Bigelow,	1813-14	Ensign H. Kellogg,	1850
Timothy Bigelow,	1814-15	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851
Timothy Bigelow,	1815-16	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1852
Timothy Bigelow,	1816-17	George Bliss,	1853

Otis P. Lord, . . . 1854
Daniel C. Eddy, . . . 1855
Charles A. Phelps, . . 1856
Charles A. Phelps, . . 1857
Julius Rockwell, . . . 1858
Charles Hale, . . . 1859
John A. Goodwin, . . 1860
John A. Goodwin, . . 1861
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1862
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1863
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1864
Alexander H. Bullock, . . 1865
James M. Stone, . . . 1866
James M. Stone, . . . 1867
Harvey Jewell, . . . 1868
Harvey Jewell, . . . 1869
Harvey Jewell, . . . 1870
Harvey Jewell, . . . 1871
John E. Sanford, . . . 1872
John E. Sanford, . . . 1873
John E. Sanford, . . . 1874
John E. Sanford, . . . 1875
John D. Long, . . . 1876
John D. Long, . . . 1877
John D. Long, . . . 1878
Levi C. Wade, . . . 1879
Charles J. Noyes, . . . 1880
Charles J. Noyes, . . . 1881
Charles J. Noyes, . . . 1882
George A. Marden, . . 1883
George A. Marden, . . 1884
John Q. A. Brackett, . . 1885
John Q. A. Brackett, . . 1886
Charles J. Noyes, . . . 1887
Charles J. Noyes, . . . 1888
William E. Barrett, . . 1889
William E. Barrett, . . 1890
William E. Barrett, . . 1891
William E. Barrett, . . 1892
William E. Barrett, . . 1893
George v. L. Meyer, . . 1894
George v. L. Meyer, . . 1895
George v. L. Meyer, . . 1896
John L. Bates, . . . 1897
John L. Bates, . . . 1898
John L. Bates, . . . 1899
James J. Myers, . . . 1900
James J. Myers, . . . 1901
James J. Myers, . . . 1902
James J. Myers, . . . 1903
Louis A. Frothingham, . 1904
Louis A. Frothingham, . 1905
John N. Cole, . . . 1906
John N. Cole, . . . 1907
John N. Cole, . . . 1908
Joseph Walker, . . . 1909
Joseph Walker, . . . 1910
Joseph Walker, . . . 1911
Grafton D. Cushing, . . 1912
Grafton D. Cushing, . . 1913
Grafton D. Cushing, . . 1914
Channing H. Cox, . . 1915
Channing H. Cox, . . 1916
Channing H. Cox, . . 1917
Channing H. Cox, . . 1918
Joseph E. Warner, . . 1919
Joseph E. Warner, . . 1920
Benjamin Loring Young, *1921-22
Benjamin Loring Young, 1923-24
John C. Hull, . . 1925-26
John C. Hull, . . 1927-28
Leverett Saltonstall, . 1929-30
Leverett Saltonstall, . 1931-32

* First year under biennial elections.

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw,	1780–81	William Stowe,	1854
George Richards Minot,	1782–91	Henry A. Marsh,	1855
Henry Warren,	1792–1802	William E. P. Haskell,	1856
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1803–05	William Stowe,	1857–61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1806–07	William S. Robinson,	1862–72
Nicholas Tillinghast,	1808–09	Charles H. Taylor,	1873
Chas. Pinckney Sumner,	1810–11	George A. Marden,	1874–82
Benjamin Pollard,	1812–21	Edward A McLaughlin,	1883–95
Pelham W. Warren,	1822–31	George T. Sleeper,	1896
Luther S. Cushing,	1832–43	James W. Kimball,*	1897–1928
Charles W. Storey,	1844–50	Frank E. Bridgman,*	1928–
Lewis Josselyn,	1851–52		
William Schouler,	1853		

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper,	1780	Thomas Baldwin,	1810
John Clark,	1781	Elijah R. Sabin,	1811
Joseph Eckley,	1782	Horace Holly,	1812
Samuel Cooper,	1783	Joshua Huntington,	1813
Joseph Eckley,	1784	Samuel Cary,	1814
Peter Thacher,	1785–89	Samuel C. Thacher,	1815
Samuel Stillman,	1790	Asa Eaton,	1816
Jeremy Belknap,	1791	Daniel Sharp,	1817
Peter Thacher,	1792–93	Thomas Baldwin,	1818
Samuel Stillman,	1794–95	William Jenks,	1819–26
Peter Thacher,	1796–99	George Ripley,	1827
Thomas Baldwin,	1800–01	Henry Ware, Jr.,	1828
John T. Kirkland,	1802	—— ——†	1829
Thomas Baldwin,	1803	Joseph Tuckerman,	1830
John T. Kirkland,	1804	—— ——‡	1831
Thomas Baldwin,	1805–07	Ralph W. Emerson,	1832
Charles Lowell,	1808	Howard Malcolm,	1832–33
John Lathrop,	1809	Edward T. Taylor,	1834

* Mr. Kimball died April 4, 1928. Mr. Bridgman was elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897.

† There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

‡ There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

George W. Blagden,	1835
Ezra S. Gannett,	1835
Samuel K. Lothrop,	1836
William M. Rogers,	1836
Baron Stow,	1837
Thomas S. King,	1837
Ephraim Peabody,	1838
George W. Blagden,	1839
Otis A. Skinner,	1839
Joy H. Fairchild,	1840
Benjamin Whittemore,	1840
Joseph H. Towne,	1841
Robert C. Waterston,	1842
Edwin H. Chapin,	1842
Edward N. Kirk,	1843
Frederic D. Huntington,	1843
Austin Phelps,	1844
Chandler Robbins,	1845
William Hague,	1845
William Jenks,	1846
Samuel D. Robbins,	1846
George Richards,	1847
Silas Aiken,	1848
S. Hale Higgins,	1848
Rollin H. Neale,	1849
Henry V. Degen,	1850
George M. Randall,	1851
Rufus W. Clark,	1852
Stephen Lovell,	1853
Arthur B. Fuller,	1854
John H. Twombly,	1855
Abraham D. Merrill,	1856
Daniel Foster,	1857
Warren Burton,	1858
Thomas Dodge,	1859
Warren Burton,	1860
Andrew L. Stone,	1861
Phineas Stowe,	1862
George S. Ball,	1863
David Bremner,	1864
Samuel F. Upham,	1865
Noah M. Gaylord,	1866
Pliny Wood,	1867
William R. Alger,	1868
Orin T. Walker,	1869
John A. M. Chapman,	1870
Charles C. Sewall,	1871
Warren H. Cudworth,	1872
Robert G. Seymour,	1873–78
Daniel W. Waldron,	1879–1918
William F. Dusseault,	1919–22
Donald B. Aldrich,	1923–24
Harry W. Kimball,	1925–28
Gardiner M. Day,	1929
Abbot Peterson,	1930–31

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.*

Benjamin Stevens,	1835–59
John Morrissey,	1859–74
Oreb F. Mitchell,	1875–85
John G. B. Adams,†	1886–1900
Charles G. Davis,†	1901–03
David T. Remington,	1904–09
Thomas F. Pedrick,‡	1910–20
James Beatty,‡	1920
Charles O. Holt,	1921–

* The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previously to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780-81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

† Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

‡ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was chosen to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

Table showing the Length of the Sessions of the Legislature and the Number of Representatives in Each Year since 1832.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Days of Session	No. of Reps.
1832,	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833,	2	28	86	574
1834,	1	April 2	92	570
1835,*	7	8	92	615
1836,	6	16	102	619
1837,	4	20	107	635
1838,	3	25	113	480
1839,	2	10	99	521
1840,	1	March 24	84	521
1841,	6	18	72	397
1842,*	5	3	58	336
1843,	4	24	80	352

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920 to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the general laws; and one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Days of Session	No. of Reps.
1844,	January 3	March 16	74	321
1845,	1	26	85	271
1846,	7	April 16	100	264
1847,	6	16	111	255
1848,*	5	May 10	127	272
1849,	3	2	120	263
1850,	2	3	122	297
1851,	1	24	146	396
1852,	7	22	137	402
1853,	5	25	142	288
1854,	4	April 29	116	310
1855,	3	May 21	138	380
1856,	1	June 6	158	329
1857,*	7	May 30	144	357
1858,	6	March 27	81	240
1859,*	5	April 6	92	240
1860,*	4	4	92	240
1861,*	2	11	100	240
1862,	1	30	120	240
1863,*	7	29	113	240
1864,	6	May 14	130	240
1865,	4	17	137	240
1866,	3	30	147	240
1867,	2	June 1	150	240
1868,	1	12	164	240
1869,	6	24	170	240
1870,	5	23	170	240
1871,	4	May 31	148	240
1872,*	3	7	126	240
1873,	1	June 12	163	240
1874,	7	30	175	240
1875,	6	May 19	134	240
1876,	5	April 28	115	240
1877,	3	May 17	135	240
1878,	2	17	136	240
1879,	1	April 30	120	240
1880,	7	24	109	240
1881,*	5	May 13	129	240
1882,	4	27	144	240
1883,	3	July 27	206	240
1884,	2	June 4	155	240
1885,	7	19	164	240
1886,	6	30	176	240
1887,	5	16	163	240
1888,	4	May 29	147	240
1889,	2	June 7	157	240
1890,	1	July 2	183	240
1891,	7	June 11	156	240

* See note on page 267.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Days of Session	No. of Reps.
1892,	January 6	June 17	163	240
1893,	4	9	157	240
1894,	3	July 2	181	240
1895,	2	June 5	155	240
1896,	1	10	162	240
1897,	6	12	158	240
1898,	5	23	170	240
1899,	4	3	151	240
1900,	3	July 17	196	240
1901,*	2	June 19	169	240
1902,	1	28	179	240
1903,	7	26	171	240
1904,	6	9	156	240
1905,	4	May 26	143	240
1906,	3	June 29	178	240
1907,	2	28	178	240
1908,	1	13	165	240
1909,	6	19	165	240
1910,	5	15	162	240
1911,	4	July 28	206	240
1912,	3	June 13	163	240
1913,	1	20	171	240
1914,	7	July 7	182	240
1915,	6	June 4	150	240
1916,*	5	2	150	240
1917,	3	May 26	144	240
1918,	2	June 3	153	240
1919,*	1	July 25	206	240
1920,*	7	June 5	151	240
1921,	5	May 28	144	240
1922,	4	June 13	161	240
1923,	3	May 26	144	240
1924,	2	June 5	156	240
1925,	7	May 2	116	240
1926,	6	29	144	240
1927,	5	April 28	114	240
1928,	4	July 25	204	240
1929,	2	June 8	158	240
1930,	1	May 29	149	240
1931,	7	–	–	240

* See note on page 267.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington, .	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop, . .	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall, . .	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde, .	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley, . .	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall, . .	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson, .	1769.	Acting Governor.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde, .	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver, . .	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth, .	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop, . .	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards, . .	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke, . .	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley, . .	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin, . .	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne, . .	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett, . .	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin, .	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde, , .		(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas, .	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley, . . .		(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy, .	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing, . .	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall, .	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves, .	1738.	Resigned.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,		(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,		(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg			

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* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	William Cushing,		(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,		(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan,	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Elected Governor.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,		(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,		(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,		(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln,	1825.	Elected Governor.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Elected Governor.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,		(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.
1852.	Caleb Cushing,	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick,	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,		(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr., . .		(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt, .	1866.	Resigned.	1881.
1866.	Dwight Foster, . .	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells, . .	1875.		1875.
1868.	James Denison Colt, .	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames, . . .	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton, . . .		(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm. Crowninshield Endicott,	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr., .	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord, .	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field, .		(Appointed C. J , 1890.)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens,* .	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen, . .	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen, . .	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn, . .	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, .		(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	
1885.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1887.	Resigned.	1888
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton, .		(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton,	1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop, . .	1906.	Resigned.	1910.
1891.	James Madison Barker,	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring,	1919.	Resigned	1930.
1902.	Henry King Braley,	1929.		1929.
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1915.	Resigned	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg, .		(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby.			
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce.			
1915.	James Bernard Carroll.			
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1923.		1923.
1923.	William Cushing Wait.			
1924.	George Augustus Sanderson.			
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field.			

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward,	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells,	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen,	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong,	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams,		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe,	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins,	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren,	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
1842.	Charles Allen,	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick,	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward,	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn,	1847.	Resigned	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing,	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853.
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen,		(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington,	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson,	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick,	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop,	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs,	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger,	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris,	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken,	1859.		1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson,	1857.	1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,*	1859.	1869.

JUSTICES.

1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott,	1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash,	1859.	1894
1858.	Marcus Morton,†	1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen,	1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason,	1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	Resigned.	1927.
1922.	Walter Perley Hall.			

JUSTICES.

1859.	Julius Rockwell,	1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames,		(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose,	1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell,	1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,		(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

† In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed, .	. 1871.	Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr., .	. 1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	. 1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	. 1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	. 1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon, .	. 1888.		1888.
1872.	William Allen, . .	. 1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich,	. 1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn, . .	. 1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner,	. 1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	. 1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	. 1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett, . .	. 1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason, . . .		(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker,	. 1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond,	. 1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey, . .	. 1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman, .	. 1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop, . .	. 1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar,	. 1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop,	. 1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond,	. 1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley, .	. 1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins, . .	. 1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard,	. 1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	
1892.	John William Corcoran,	. 1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	. 1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley,	. 1900.	Resigned.	1921.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	. 1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill,	. 1909		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy, .	. 1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell, .	. 1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	
1898.	Charles Upham Bell, .	. 1917	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton, .	. 1926.	Resigned.	
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	. 1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1900.	Jabez Fox, . . .	. 1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris, .	. 1911.	Resigned.	1926.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes,	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait,	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1902.	William Schofield,	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White,	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby,	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty,	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana,	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown,	1924.		1924.
1907.	Henry Amasa King,	1923.	Resigned.	
1907.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't	
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond,	1929.		1929.
1909.	Marcus Morton.			
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn,	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin.			
1911.	Walter Perley Hall,		(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque,	1928.		1928.
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan,	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating.			
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt,	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	
1911.	Richard William Irwin,	1929.	Resigned.	
1914.	William Hamilton,	1918		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.		1929.
1914.	James Bernard Carroll,	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1915.	James Henry Sisk.			
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell.			
1917.	Webster Thayer.			
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.
1917	Franklin Tweed Hammond.			
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown.			
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox.			
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw,	1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Frederick Woodbury Fosdick.			
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop.			
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn,	1927.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus.			
1921.	William Adams Burns.			
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua.			
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed.			
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod.			

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1922.	Joseph Walsh.		
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting.		
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst.		
1923.	Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge.		
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue.		
1924.	David Abraham Lourie,	1930.	1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman,	1926.	1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray.		
1926.	David Francis Dillon.		
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams.		
1928	Walter Leo Collins.		
1928.	Daniel Theodore O'Connell.		
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond.		
1929.	John Mellen Gibbs.		
1929.	Raoul Henri Beaudreau.		
1929	Edward Francis Hanify.		
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski.		

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to January 24, 1931.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Arthur Prentice Rugg of Worcester, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

John Crawford Crosby of Pittsfield.
Edward Peter Pierce of Brookline.
James Bernard Carroll of Springfield.
William Cushing Wait of Medford.
George Augustus Sanderson of Littleton.
Fred Tarbell Field of Newton.

Walter F. Frederick of Boston, 1931, *Clerk for the Commonwealth.* Room 165, Suffolk County Courthouse.

John F. Cronin of Boston, 1935, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* John H. Flynn of Winthrop, 1932, *Assistant Clerk.* Joseph Riley of Boston, *Second Assistant Clerk.* Room 160, Courthouse.

Ethelbert V. Grabill of Boston, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 266, Courthouse.

Harry S. Fairfield of Quincy (Wollaston), *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

Walter Perley Hall of Fitchburg, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Marcus Morton of Newtonville.
John Dwyer McLaughlin of Boston.
Patrick Michael Keating of Boston.
James Henry Sisk of Lynn.
Philip Joseph O'Connell of Worcester.
Webster Thayer of Worcester.
Franklin Tweed Hammond of Cambridge.
Nelson Pierce Brown of Everett.
Louis Sherburne Cox of Lawrence.
Frederick Woodbury Fosdick of West Medford.
Elias Bullard Bishop of Newton Center.

Henry Tilton Lummus of Lynn.
William Adams Burns of Pittsfield.
Stanley Elroy Qua of Lowell.
Alonzo Rogers Weed of Newton.
Frederick Joseph Macleod of Brookline.
Joseph Walsh of New Bedford.
Winfred Holt Whiting of Worcester.
Edward Thomas Broadhurst of Springfield.
Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge of Lowell.
Charles Henry Donahue of Boston.
Wilford Drury Gray of Woburn.
David Francis Dillon of Palmer.
Harold Putnam Williams of Brookline.
Walter Leo Collins of Boston.
Daniel Theodore O'Connell of Boston.
Thomas Jasper Hammond of Northampton.
John Mellen Gibbs of Waltham.
Raoul Henri Beaudreau of Marlborough.
Edward Francis Hanify of Fall River.
Abraham Edward Pinanski of Brookline.

Francis A. Campbell, Boston, 1932, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.
John R. Campbell, Boston, 1932, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 214, Courthouse.
Edmund S. Phinney, Boston, *Executive Clerk to the Chief Justice.* Room 250, Courthouse.
Edward F. Eckert of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.* Room 246, Courthouse.

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers on page 290.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, Charles Thornton Davis of Marblehead. *Associate Judges*, Joseph J. Corbett of Boston; Clarence C. Smith of Newton. *Recorder*, Charles A. Southworth of Swampscott, 1935. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, Frederick P. Cabot. *Special Justices*, Frank Leveroni, Philip Rubenstein. *Clerk*, Charles W. M. Williams, 1931. Room 127, Suffolk County Courthouse.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[Acts of 1924, Chapter 244; Acts of 1930, Chapter 142.]

Frederick Lawton, Boston (representing the Superior Court); Charles Thornton Davis, Marblehead (judge of the Land Court); Wilfred Bolster, Boston (representing the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); Frank W. Grinnell (*Secretary*), Boston (60 State Street), 1931; T. Hovey Gage (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1932; Charles L. Hibbard, Pittsfield (representing the district courts), 1932; Harry R. Dow, North Andover (representing the probate courts), 1932; Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston, 1933; Damon E. Hall, Belmont, 1934.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

District Courts.

Brockton (jurisdiction in Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater and Halifax). — *Justice*, William G. Rowe. *Special Justices*, Herbert C. Thorndike, Stewart B. McLeod. *Clerk*, Charles F. King, 1934.

Chelsea (jurisdiction in Chelsea and Revere). — *Justice*, Samuel R. Cutler. *Special Justices*, George M. Stearns, Roscoe Walsworth. *Clerk*, Joseph M. Curley, 1933.

Chicopee. — *Justice*, John P. Kirby. *Special Justices*, Joseph F. Carmody, Herman Ritter. *Clerk*, Joseph A. Nowak, 1935.

East Boston (court held at East Boston; jurisdiction in Winthrop and the district and territory included in Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Boston as such wards existed March 1, 1886). — *Justice*, Joseph H. Barnes. *Special Justices*, Charles J. Brown, Patrick J. Lane. *Clerk*, John S. C. Nicholls, 1935.

Fitchburg (jurisdiction in Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg). — *Justice*, Thomas F. Gallagher. *Special Justices*, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow, A. Andre Gelinas. *Clerk*, Henry G. Bowen, 1932.

Holyoke. — *Justice*, John Hildreth. *Special Justices*, Merrill L. Welcker, Joseph W. Lewandowski. *Clerk*, Clement E. Ducharme, 1931.

Lawrence (court held at Lawrence and Methuen; jurisdiction in Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen). — *Justice*, Frederic N. Chandler. *Special Justices*, Wilbur E. Rowell, Albion G. Peirce, Augustine X. Dooley. *Clerk*, Watkins W. Roberts, 1931.

Lee (jurisdiction in Lee, Otis, Stockbridge and Tyringham, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Bart Bossidy. *Special Justices*, James O'Brien, Albert Clark. *Clerk*, Charles H. Vigeant, 1932.

Leominster. — *Justice*, Ralph W. Robbins. *Special Justices*, J. Ward Healey, Joseph A. Lovering. *Clerk*, James F. Coburn, 1931.

Lowell (jurisdiction in Lowell, Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Tewksbury and Tyngsborough). — *Justice*, Frederic Alvan Fisher. *Special Justices*, James E. O'Donnell, Arthur L. Eno, Haven G. Hill. *Clerk*, Edward W. Trull, 1934.

Marlborough (jurisdiction in Marlborough and Hudson). — *Justice*, James W. McDonald. *Special Justices*, Winfield Temple, Edward F. Simoneau. *Clerk*, William G. Regan, 1932.

Natick. — *Justice*, Michael F. Kennedy. *Special Justices*, Forrest N. Adams, William R. Bigelow. *Clerk*, Norman S. Trippe, 1933.

Newburyport (jurisdiction in Newburyport, Newbury and Rowley, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and West Newbury). — *Justice*, Nathaniel N. Jones. *Special Justices*, Oscar H. Nelson, Ernest Foss. *Clerk*, Susie F. MacWilliams, 1933.

Newton. — *Justice*, William F. Bacon. *Special Justices*, W. Lloyd Allen, Thomas Weston. *Clerk*, Francis W. Sprague, 2d, 1933.

Peabody (court held at Peabody; jurisdiction in Peabody and Lynnfield). — *Justice*, Daniel C. Manning. *Special Justices*, Horace P. Farnham, William H. Fay. *Clerk*, Charles J. Powell, 1933.

SOMERVILLE. — *Justice*, Malcolm E. Sturtevant. *Special Justices*, Ralph M. Smith, Francis J. Brine, Felix Forte. *Clerk*, Daniel H. Bradley, 1932.

SPRINGFIELD (jurisdiction in Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Ludlow and West Springfield). — *Justice*, Wallace R. Heady. *Special Justices*, James E. Davis, Ralph S. Spooner, Thomas J. Collins. *Clerk*, Wayland V. James, 1932.

WILLIAMSTOWN (jurisdiction in Williamstown and New Ashford). — *Justice*, Clarence M. Smith. *Special Justices*, William Cook Hart, Byron J. Rees. *Clerk*, Michael L. Monahan, 1931.

WINCHENDON. — *Justice*, Sidney W. Armstrong. *Special Justices*, Elliot S. Tucker, Joseph E. White. *Clerk*, Arthur F. Evans, 1933.

FIRST BARNSTABLE (court held at Barnstable and Bourne; jurisdiction in Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee). — *Justice*, Frederick C. Swift. *Special Justices*, Thomas Otis, Paul M. Swift. *Clerk*, Clinton R. Deane, 1934.

SECOND BARNSTABLE (court held at Harwich and Provincetown; jurisdiction in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis). — *Justice*, Walter Welsh. *Special Justices*, Charles Bassett, Heman A. Harding. *Clerk*, John R. Manta, 1934.

CENTRAL BERKSHIRE (court held at Pittsfield; jurisdiction in Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington and Richmond, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Windsor). — *Justice*, Charles L. Hibbard. *Special Justices*, James Fallon, Frederick M. Myers. *Clerk*, Leland C. Talbot, 1931.

NORTHERN BERKSHIRE (court held at North Adams; jurisdiction in North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida). — *Justice*, Carlton T. Phelps. *Special Justices*, John E. Magenis, William F. Barrington. *Clerk*, John Martin, 1934.

SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE (court held at Great Barrington; jurisdiction in Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, West Stockbridge and New Marlborough, and concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Walter B. Sanford. *Special Justices*, Orlando C. Bidwell, Frank J. Brothers. *Clerk*, Dennis C. Killeen, 1931.

FOURTH BERKSHIRE (court held at Adams; jurisdiction in Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor). — *Justice*, Henry L. Harrington. *Special Justices*, William S. Morton, Paul Stoelzel. *Clerk*, Edwin K. McPeck, 1935.

First Bristol (court held at Taunton; jurisdiction in Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham). — *Justice*, Frederick E. Austin. *Special Justices*, William S. Woods, William J. Davison. *Clerk*, Richard H. Daly, 1935.

Second Bristol (court held at Fall River; jurisdiction in Fall River, Freetown, Somerset and Swansea, and concurrent jurisdiction in Westport). — *Justice*, Benjamin Cook. *Special Justices*, Frank M. Silvia, Edward T. Murphy, J. Edward Lajoie. *Clerk*, Michael J. Orpen, 1935.

Third Bristol (court held at New Bedford; jurisdiction in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth and Westport, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown). — *Justice*, Frank A. Milliken. *Special Justices*, James P. Doran, George N. Gardiner, Samuel Barnet. *Clerk*, Walter R. Mitchell, 1933.

Fourth Bristol (court held at Attleboro; jurisdiction in Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton). — *Justice*, Ralph C. Estes. *Special Justices*, George L. Connors, Walter A. Briggs. *Clerk*, Edwin F. Thayer, 1933.

Dukes County (court held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; jurisdiction in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Gosnold). — *Justice*, Abner L. Braley. *Special Justices*, Frederick H. Davis, Frank Vera. *Clerk*, Philip J. Norton, 1932.

First Essex (court held at Salem; jurisdiction in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Manchester, Middleton, Topsfield and Wenham). — *Justice*, George B. Sears. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Hill, Charles A. Murphy. *Clerk*, Morgan J. McSweeney, 1932.

Second Essex (court held at Amesbury; jurisdiction in Amesbury and Merrimac, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury). — *Justice*, Charles I. Pettingell. *Special Justices*, Martin F. Connelly, F. Leslie Viccaro. *Clerk*, Earl M. Nelson, 1931.

Third Essex (court held at Ipswich; jurisdiction in Ipswich). — *Justice*, George H. W. Hayes. *Special Justices*, Harry E. Jackson, John W. Bailey. *Clerk*, Robert T. Bamford, 1933.

Northern Essex (court held at Haverhill; jurisdiction in Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown and Boxford, and concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury). — *Justice*, John J. Winn. *Special Justices*, Daniel J. Cavan, Charles E. Sawyer. *Clerk*, Brad D. Harvey, 1932.

Eastern Essex (court held at Gloucester; jurisdiction in Gloucester, Rockport and Essex). — *Justice*, Sumner D. York. *Special Justices*, Lincoln S. Simonds, John J. Burke. *Clerk*, M. Francis Buckley, 1935.

Southern Essex (court held at Lynn; jurisdiction in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant). — *Justice*, Ralph W. Reeve. *Special Justices*, Elisha M. Stevens, Edward B. O'Brien, Philip A. Kiely. *Clerk*, Joseph L. Barry, 1933.

Franklin (court held at Greenfield, Turner's Falls and Shelburne Falls; jurisdiction in Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately). — *Justice*, Philip H. Ball. *Special Justices*, James J. Leary, Timothy M. Hayes, Roland H. P. Jacobus. *Clerk*, William S. Allen, 1931.

Eastern Franklin (court held at Orange; jurisdiction in Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem). — *Justice*, Elisha S. Hall, *Special Justices*, Hartley R. Walker, Henry S. Ames. *Clerk*, James R. Kimball, 1934.

Eastern Hampden (court held at Palmer; jurisdiction in Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham). — *Justice*, Ernest E. Hobson. *Special Justices*, Freelon Q. Ball, Harold J. Burdick. *Clerk*, Arthur E. Fitch, 1932.

Western Hampden (court held at Westfield and Chester; jurisdiction in Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery). — *Justice*, Willis S. Kellogg. *Special Justices*, Robert C. Parker, Florence W. Burke. *Clerk*, H. Perry Chandler, 1934.

Hampshire (court held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, Huntington and Easthampton; jurisdiction in Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington). — *Justice*, John W. Mason. *Special Justices*, John L. Lyman, William M. Welch. *Clerk*, John A. Crosier, 1934.

Eastern Hampshire (court held at Ware; jurisdiction in Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott). — *Justice*, Henry C. Davis. *Special Justices*, George D. Storrs, John H. Schoonmaker. *Clerk*, J. Gardner Lincoln, 1933.

Central Middlesex (court held at Concord; jurisdiction in Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington). — *Justice*, Howard A. Wilson. *Special Justices*, Edward B. Caiger, Pierre A. Northrup. *Clerk*, Edward F. Loughlin, 1935.

First Northern Middlesex (court held at Ayer; jurisdiction in Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough). — *Justice*, Warren H. Atwood. *Special Justices*, John M. Maloney, Francis G. Hayes. *Clerk*, D. Chester Parsons, 1932.

First Eastern Middlesex (court held at Malden; jurisdiction in Wakefield, Melrose, Malden, Everett and Medford). — *Justice*, Elbridge G. Davis. *Special Justices*, H. Huestis Newton, Lawrence G. Brooks, Emma Fall Schofield. *Clerk*, Wilfred B. Tyler, 1934.

Second Eastern Middlesex (court held at Waltham; jurisdiction in Watertown, Weston and Waltham). — *Justice*, Michael J. Connolly. *Special Justices*, P. Sarsfield Cunniff, Frederic A. Crafts. *Clerk*, George A. Mansfield, 1932.

Third Eastern Middlesex (court held at Cambridge; jurisdiction in Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont). — *Justice*, Arthur P. Stone. *Special Justices*, Robert Walcott, Edward A. Counihan, Jr., Louis L. Green. *Clerk*, William A. Forbes, 1935.

Fourth Eastern Middlesex (court held at Woburn; jurisdiction in Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading). — *Justice*, Jesse W. Morton. *Special Justices*, John G. Maguire, Curtis W. Nash. *Clerk*, Charles H. Loring, 1933.

First Southern Middlesex (court held at Framingham; jurisdiction in Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn, Sudbury and Wayland). — *Justice*, Edward W. Blodgett. *Special Justices*, Joseph P. Dexter, James E. Luby. *Clerk*, Frank F. Gerry, 1935.

Nantucket. — *Justice*, Reginald T. Fitz-Randolph. *Special Justice*, Daniel B. Ruggles. *Clerk*, Helen M. Eldridge, 1935.

Northern Norfolk (court held at Dedham; jurisdiction in Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley). — *Justice*, Clifford B. Sanborn. *Special Justices*, James A. Halloran, E Dwight Fullerton. *Clerk*, Francis J. Squires, 1935.

East Norfolk (court held at Quincy; jurisdiction in Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Quincy, Holbrook and Milton). — *Justice*, Albert E. Avery. *Special Justices*, Kenneth L. Nash, Thomas F. McAnarney, Kenneth D. Johnson. *Clerk*, Lawrence W. Lyons, 1935.

Southern Norfolk (court held at Stoughton and Canton; jurisdiction in Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon). — *Justice*, Oscar A. Marden. *Special Justices*, Gerald A. Healy, Joseph P. Draper. *Clerk*, Albert A. Ward, 1935.

Western Norfolk (court held at Franklin and Walpole; jurisdiction in Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Walpole, Wrentham and Plainville). — *Justice*, George F. James. *Special Justices*, Cornelius E. Hale, Albert L. Saunders. *Clerk*, Arthur D. Hill, 1935.

Second Plymouth (court held at Abington and Hingham; jurisdiction in Abington, Whitman, Rockland, Hingham, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson) — *Justice*, Edward B Pratt. *Special Justices*, James T. Kirby, Francis J. Geogan. *Clerk*, Herbert L. Pratt, 1931.

Third Plymouth (court held at Plymouth; jurisdiction in Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield). — *Justice*, Elmer L. Briggs. *Special Justices*, John P. Vahey, Abraham S. Feinberg. *Clerk*, Arthur N. Wood, 1933.

Fourth Plymouth (court held at Middleborough and Wareham; jurisdiction in Middleborough, Wareham, Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett and Rochester). — *Justice*, Nathan Washburn. *Special Justices*, Dennis D. Sullivan, Bert J. Allan. *Clerk*, Harold W. Hurley, 1932.

Central Worcester (court held at Worcester; jurisdiction in Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham). — *Justice*, Frank L. Riley. *Special Justices*, Jacob Asher, Harold H. Hartwell, Albert T. Wall. *Clerk*, Henry Y. Simpson, 1933.

First Northern Worcester (court held at Athol and Gardner; jurisdiction in Athol, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Gardner, Hubbardston, Dana and Westminster). — *Justice*, George R. Warfield. *Special Justices*, William S. Duncan, Austin E. Livingstone. *Clerk*, Robert W. Simonds, 1932.

First Eastern Worcester (court held at Westborough and Grafton; jurisdiction in Southborough, Westborough, Grafton and Northborough). — *Justice*, William E. Fowler. *Special Justices*, John B. Scott, Albert E. Lewis. *Clerk*, Francis X. Reilly, 1934.

Second Eastern Worcester (court held at Clinton; jurisdiction in Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling). — *Justice*, Allan G. Buttrick. *Special Justices*, George E. O'Toole, Harold L. French. *Clerk*, Charles Mayberry, 1932.

First Southern Worcester (court held at Southbridge and Webster; jurisdiction in Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Dudley, Oxford and Webster). — *Justice*, Louis O. Rieutord. *Special Justices*, Henry B. Montague, Archer R. Greeley. *Clerk*, Francis E. Cassidy, 1931.

Second Southern Worcester (court held at Blackstone and Uxbridge; jurisdiction in Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville). — *Justice*, Francis N. Thayer. *Special Justices*, Francis P. Brady, Francis W. McCooey. *Clerk*, Wesley C. Webster, 1932.

Third Southern Worcester (court held at Milford; jurisdiction in Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale). — *Justice*, Clifford A. Cook. *Special Justices*, Chester F. Williams, John C. Lynch. *Clerk*, Charles W. Gould, 1933.

Western Worcester (court held at East Brookfield; jurisdiction in Spencer, Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree). — *Justice*, Arthur F. Butterworth. *Special Justices*, L. Emerson Barnes, Arthur Monroe. *Clerk*, Howard C. Boulton, 1934.

Municipal Courts.

Boston. — *Chief Justice*, Wilfred Bolster. *Associate Justices*, Michael J. Murray, John Duff, Thomas H. Dowd, Joseph T. Zottoli, James H. Devlin, Charles L. Carr, Elijah Adlow, Francis J. Good. *Special Justices*, John A. Bennett, Abraham K. Cohen, John G. Brackett, Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph E. Donovan, F. Delano Putnam.

Clerk for Civil Business, William F. Donovan, 1931. *Assistants*, Volney D. Caldwell, James F. Tobin, Louis B. Torrey, Arthur W. Ashenden, Frederick J. Dillon, Joseph L. Pierce, George F. Devine, William F. Blakeman, Charles F. Gardella, Edward H. Barry. Room 314, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Edward J. Lord, 1931. *Assistants*, Harvey B. Hudson, Charles T. Willock, James G. Milward, George A. Savage, Paul W. Carey, James F. Hardy, Edwin A. Chalmers, George W. Herman. Room 111, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Brighton District. — *Justice*, Thomas H. Connelly. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Frost, Harry C. Fabyan. *Clerk*, Daniel F. Cunningham, 1935.

Charlestown District. — *Justice*, Charles S. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Willis W. Stover, William H. McDonnell. *Clerk*, Mark E. Smith, 1932.

Dorchester District. — *Justice*, Joseph R. Churchill. *Special Justices*, Michael H. Sullivan, Jacob J. Kaplan, Sadie Lipner Shulman. *Clerk*, Alpheus Sanford, 1934.

Roxbury District. — *Justice*, Albert F. Hayden. *Special Justices*, Joseph N. Palmer, Timothy J. Ahern, Frankland W. L. Miles. *Clerk*, Fred E. Cruff, 1935.

South Boston District. — *Justice*, Edward L. Logan. *Special Justices*, Josiah S. Dean, William J. Day. *Clerk*, Adrian B. Smith, 1932.

West Roxbury District. — *Justice*, John Perrins. *Special Justices*, Bert E. Holland, Frank S. Deland, Thomas H. Bilodeau. *Clerk*, George B. Stebbins, 1934.

Brookline. — *Justice*, Philip S. Parker. *Special Justices*, Daniel A. Rollins, Francis S. Wyner. *Clerk*, Dellie B. Murphy, 1933.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1935.]

Northern District (Middlesex County). — Warren L. Bishop, Wayland (Cochituate). *Assistants*, Frank G. Volpe, Arlington; William G. Andrew, Somerville; Frederic A. Crafts, Weston; Paul A. Foisy, Lowell.

Eastern District (Essex County). — Hugh A. Cregg, Methuen. *Assistants*, Edward F. Flynn, Lynn; Frank E. Raymond, Ipswich; Charles A. Clifford, Lawrence.

Southern District (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — William C. Crossley, Fall River. *Assistants*, Edward J. Harrington, New Bedford; Frank E. Smith, Taunton.

Southeastern District (Norfolk and Plymouth Counties). — Winfield M. Wilbar, Brockton. *Assistants*, William P. Kelley, Braintree; John V. Sullivan, Middleborough. *Deputy*, Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley.

Middle District (Worcester County). — Edwin G. Norman, Worcester. *Assistants*, Owen A. Hoban, Gardner; Harry W. Brown, Northbridge (Whitinsville), Arthur S. Houghton, Worcester.

Western District (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield. *Assistants*, Harold R. Goewey, Pittsfield; John J. Granfield, Springfield.

Northwestern District (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — Joseph T. Bartlett, Greenfield. *Assistant*, Merrill E. Torrey, Northampton.

Suffolk District. — William J. Foley, Boston. *Assistants*, Frederick M. J. Sheenan, Frederick T. Doyle, Daniel J. Gillen, Robert E. McGuire, John Joseph Murphy, William J. Sullivan, William M. Gaddis, Joseph A. Scolponeti, William F. McDonough, Francis J. Hickey, David Lasker. Room 218, Suffolk County Courthouse.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 154, *a District Attorney* in each of the districts into which the Commonwealth is divided for the administration of the criminal law, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. The list of District Attorneys is on the preceding page. Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158, *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every fourth year thereafter (Revere and Winthrop voting with Middlesex County); and (with the same differences) *one County Commissioner* and *two Associate Commissioners*, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and Council.

By the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 219 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may designate and commission one Justice of the Peace as a Trial Justice in each of the following places: Ludlow, Hardwick, Barre, Hudson, Hopkinton, Saugus, Nahant, Marblehead, North Andover and Andover, and he may revoke such designations. A Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless during that period he ceases to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace or unless such designation and commission as Trial Justice is revoked.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Collen C. Campbell, Barnstable.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Charles Sumner Morrill, Barnstable.
Assistant Register — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Sheriff — Irving L. Rosenthal, Provincetown.
Clerk of Courts — Ruth C. Snow, Barnstable.
Assistant Clerk — Florence L. Rogers, Yarmouthport.
County Treasurer — Bruce K. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Register of Deeds — John A. Holway, Barnstable.
Assistant Register — Helen E. Hughes, Barnstable.
County Commissioners —

Benjamin F. Bourne, Bourne (Buzzards Bay),	Term expires January,	1933
James Milton Leonard, Barnstable (Osterville),	" " "	1933
Joshua A. Nickerson, Chatham,	" " "	1935

Associate Commissioners —

David Kelley, South Yarmouth,	Term expires January,	1935
Clifford L. Hubbard, Falmouth,	" " "	1935

Master in Chancery —

Robert E. French, Barnstable,	Term expires October,	1932

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William S. Morton, Adams.
Assistant Register — Alice M. Hoyt, Pittsfield
Sheriff — John Nicholson, Pittsfield.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Irving H. Gamwell, Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk — Margaret H. Walker, Pittsfield.
County Treasurer — Angeline S. Martin, Adams.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, William B. Browne, North Adams.
Middle District, Walter S. Dickie, Pittsfield.
Southern District, Malcolm Douglas, Great Barrington.
County Commissioners —

Frank Howard, Pittsfield,	Term expires January,		1933
Robert S. Tillotson, Lenox,	"	"	1933
John Henderson, Clarksburg,	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

James H. Punderson, Stockbridge,	Term expires January,		1935
Leland P. Jenks, Williamstown,	"	"	1935

Masters in Chancery —

J. Bernard Boland, North Adams,	Term expires December,		1933
Frank M. White, Pittsfield,	"	January,	1934
Frank H. Wright, Great Barrington,	"	"	1934
Samuel E. Bloomberg, Pittsfield,	"	"	1936

BRISTOL COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Mayhew R. Hitch, New Bedford.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Guilford C. Hathaway, Fall River.
Assistant Register — Florence A. Pratt, Taunton.
Sheriff — Isaac E. Willetts, New Bedford.
Clerk of Courts — Edwin L. Barney, New Bedford.
Assistant Clerk — Douglas C. Law, Fall River.
County Treasurer — Esther Kingman, Taunton.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Enos D. Williams, Taunton.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Maude E. Dupee, Taunton.
Southern District, James P. McCrohan, New Bedford.
Assistant Register for Southern District, Anna C. Sullivan, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Patrick E. Mannion, Fall River.
Assistant Register for Fall River District, Lena A. Keefe, Fall River.
County Commissioners —

Richard E. Warner, Taunton,	Term expires January,		1933
James M. Hughes, New Bedford,	"	"	1933
Arthur M. Reed, North Westport,	"	"	1935

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Associate Commissioners —
Clinton E. Austin, Mansfield, . Term expires January, 1935
Albert Kenworthy, Fall River, . " " " 1935
Masters in Chancery —
James H. Leedham, Jr., Attleboro, Term expires July, 1931
William C. Crossley, Fall River, . " " February, 1933
William A. Bellamy, Taunton, . " " March, 1933
Laurence S. Perry, New Bedford, . " " July, 1933
Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro, . " " December, 1935

DUKES COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Herbert M. Chase, Oak Bluffs.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Mary W. Wimpenney, Edgartown.
Sheriff — Thomas A. Dexter, Edgartown.
Clerk of Courts — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
County Treasurer — Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury.
Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.
County Commissioners —
George L. Donaldson, West Tisbury, Term expires January, 1933
Frederick W. Smith, Oak Bluffs, . " " " 1933
Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury, . " " " 1935
Associate Commissioner —
John D. Bassett, Chilmark, . . Term expires January, 1935
Master in Chancery —
Clayton Hoyle, Oak Bluffs, . . Term expires December, 1935

ESSEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Harry R. Dow, North Andover.
Alden P. White, Salem.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Horace H. Atherton, Jr., Saugus.
Assistant Register — Arthur D. Fowler, Marblehead.
Second Assistant Register — Lucy S. Brown, Salem.
Sheriff — Frank E. Raymond, Ipswich.
Clerk of Courts — Archie N. Frost, Andover.
Assistant Clerk — Ezra L. Woodbury, Salem.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Second Assistant Clerk — Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly.
Third Assistant Clerk — Charles H. Metcalf, Beverly.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Melville Rowand, Salem.
County Treasurer — Harold E. Thurston, Lynn.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, John E. Fenton, Lawrence.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Jennie M. Marston, Methuen.
Southern District, Moody Kimball, Newburyport.
Assistant Registers for Southern District —
Robert W. Osgood, Swampscott.
Arthur C. Martinson, Salem.
County Commissioners —

Robert H. Mitchell, Haverhill,	Term expires	January,		1933
Frederick Butler, Lawrence,	"	"	"	1933
Raymond H. Trefry, Marblehead,	"	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Edgar S. Rideout, Beverly,	Term expires	January,		1935
Edwin C. Lewis. Lynn,	"	"	"	1935

Masters in Chancery —

Horace P. Farnham, Peabody,	Term expires	November,		1931
J. Bradford Davis, Haverhill,	"	"	January,	1932
William A. Kelley, Lynn,	"	"	April,	1932
Carleton H. Parsons, Gloucester,	"	"	December,	1932
E. Lawrence Howie, Salem,	"	"	July,	1933
John M. Barry, Lynn,	"	"	September,	1933
Charles A. Green, Salem,	"	"	December,	1933
Mayland P. Lewis, Nahant,	"	"	April,	1934
Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly,	"	"	February,	1935
Benjamin C. Ames, Lawrence,	"	"	July,	1935
Frederick W. Ryan, Lynn,	"	"	December,	1935

Trial Justices — Walter H. Southwick, Nahant; Cornelius J. Mahoney, North Andover; Luke B. Colbert, Marblehead; William E. Ludden, Saugus; Colver J. Stone, Andover.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Francis N. Thompson, Greenfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Clifton L. Field, Greenfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John C. Lee, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Assistant Register — Ellen K. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
Sheriff — Fred W. Doane, Greenfield.
Clerk of Courts — Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield.
Assistant Clerk — Beulah G. Upham, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — William J. Newcomb. Greenfield.
Register of Deeds — William Blake Allen, Greenfield
Assistant Register — Elizabeth M. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
County Commissioners —

Allen C. Burnham, Montague,	Term expires January,		1933
William B. Avery, Charlemont,	"	"	1933
Frank Gerrett, Greenfield,	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Carlos Allen, Deerfield,	Term expires January,		1935
Homer L. Crafts, Whately,	"	"	1935

Master in Chancery —
William A. Davenport, Greenfield, Term expires December, 1934

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — John A. Denison, Longmeadow.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Russell L. Davenport, Holyoke.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John D. O'Brien, Springfield.
Assistant Register — Nora A. Fernald, Springfield.
Second Assistant Register — Margaret C. Coleman, Springfield.
Sheriff — David J. Manning, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Charles M. Calhoun, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — James M. Healy, Longmeadow.
Second Assistant Clerk — Lewis A. Twitchell, Springfield.
Third Assistant Clerk — Helen Z. Greeley, Springfield.
County Treasurer — John A. Murphy, Holyoke.
Register of Deeds — Patrick J. Courtney, Springfield.
Assistant Register — Harriet L. Jordan, Springfield.
County Commissioners —

Charles W. Bray, Chicopee,	Term expires January,		1933
Edward J. Stapleton, Holyoke,	"	"	1933
Thomas J. Costello, Springfield,	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Clarence H. Granger, Agawam,	Term expires January,		1935
Hormisdas Boucher, Ludlow,	"	"	1935

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —

Wayland V. James, Springfield,	Term expires	May,		1933
James E. Hafey, Chicopee,	"	"	January,	1934
Thomas A. McDonnell, Chicopee,	"	"	"	1934
Thomas H. Kirkland, Springfield,	"	"	"	1935
Henry Lasker, Springfield,	"	"	July,	1935

Trial Justice — George B. Haas, Ludlow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Henry P. Field, Northampton.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Rufus H. Cook, Northampton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Albert E. Addis, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Alice C. Rice, Northampton.
Sheriff — Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton.
Clerk of Courts — Haynes H. Chilson, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk — Grace T. Hawksley, Northampton.
County Treasurer — Kirk H. Stone, Northampton.
Register of Deeds — Charles H. Chase, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Lucy C. McCloud, Northampton.
County Commissioners —

N. Seelye Hitchcock, Easthampton,	Term expires	January,		1933
Cady R. Elder, Amherst,	"	"	"	1933
Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton,	"	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Charles A. Bisbee, Chesterfield,	Term expires	January,		1935
Clark F. Wilkinson, South Hadley,	"	"	"	1935

Masters in Chancery —

Harold I. Grousbeck, Northampton,	Term expires	March,		1933
N. Seelye Hitchcock, Easthampton,	"	"	February,	1935

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John C. Leggat, Lowell.
Charles N. Harris, Winchester.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur E. Beane, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Loring P. Jordan, Wakefield.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Assistant Register — Leroy C. Vose, Watertown.
Second Assistant Register — Ernest M. Hodgdon, Cambridge.
Third Assistant Register — Edmund M. Gunther, Lowell.
Fourth Assistant Register — Edward J. Shaughnessy, Ashland.
Sheriff — John R. Fairbairn, Cambridge.
Clerk of Courts — Ralph N. Smith, Arlington.
Assistant Clerk — Roger H. Hurd, Cambridge.
Second Assistant Clerk — Frederic L. Putnam, Melrose.
Third Assistant Clerk — John R. MacKinnon, Watertown.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Frederick C. Bean, Woburn.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Charles T. Hughes, Somerville.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Anna G. Graham, Cambridge.
County Treasurer — Charles E. Hatfield, Newton.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, William C. Purcell, Lowell.
Southern District, Thomas Leighton, Jr., Cambridge.
Assistant Registers for Southern District —
Albert T. Gutheim, Cambridge.
John H. Corcoran, Cambridge.
*County Commissioners** —

Walter C. Wardwell, Cambridge,	Term expires	January,		1933
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham,	"	"	"	1933
Erson B. Barlow, Lowell,	"	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

John M. Keyes, Concord,	Term expires	January,		1935
Melvin G. Rogers, Tewksbury,	"	"	"	1935

Masters in Chancery —

Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Cambridge,	Term expires	June,		1932
David H. Fulton, Somerville,	"	"	"	1932
Stanley A. Dearborn, Wakefield,	"	"	September,	1932
Henry V. Charbonneau, Lowell,	"	"	March,	1933
Lloyd Makepeace, Malden,	"	"	June,	1933
Jasper N. Johnson, Medford,	"	"	August,	1933
James P. Gallagher, Newton,	"	"	January,	1934
Fred D. Pollard, Jr., Newton,	"	"	June,	1935
John J. Flynn, Waltham,	"	"	November,	1935
Arthur C. Spalding, Lowell,	"	"	December,	1935
Edward A. McLaughlin, Newton,	"	"	January,	1936

Trial Justices — Fred E. Morris, Hudson; Daniel J. Riley, Hopkinton.

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* The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Revere and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Henry Riddell.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner.
Sheriff — Joseph A. Johnson, Jr.
Clerk of Courts — John C. Jones.
County Treasurer —Edwin S. Tirrell.
Register of Deeds — Lauriston Bunker.
Master in Chancery —
Walter H. Burgess, . . . Term expires December, 1934

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Joseph R. McCoole, Dedham.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Thomas V. Nash, Weymouth.
Assistant Register — James F. Reynolds, Quincy.
Sheriff — Samuel H. Capen, Dedham.
Clerk of Courts — Robert B. Worthington, Dedham.
Assistant Clerk — Willard E. Everett, Walpole.
Second Assistant Clerk — Alfred E. Henderson, Dedham.
County Treasurer — Frederic C. Cobb, Dedham.
Register of Deeds — Walter W. Chambers, Dedham.
County Commissioners —

Edward W. Hunt, Weymouth, .	Term expires	January,		1933
Russell T. Bates, Quincy, . .	"	"	"	1933
Frederick A. Leavitt, Brookline, .	"	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Arthur G. Chapman, Braintree, .	Term expires	January,		1935
Ernest H. Gilbert, Stoughton, .	"	"	"	1935

Masters in Chancery —

Barnard Bachner, Medway, . .	Term expires	January,		1932
Frank A. Tirrell, Quincy, . .	"	"	February,	1932
Meyer J. Sawyer, Brookline, .	"	"	September,	1932
Leon L. Allen, Brookline, . .	"	"	April,	1933
Arthur M. Brown, Wellesley, .	"	"	November,	1933
George G. Darling, Dedham, .	"	"	November,	1935

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Loyed E. Chamberlain, Brockton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Sumner A. Chapman, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Mary W. Gooding, Plymouth.
Sheriff — Charles H. Robbins, Plymouth.
Clerk of Courts — George C. P. Olsson, Brockton.
Assistant Clerk — Jennie R. Simmons, Plymouth.
County Treasurer — Herbert I. Macomber, Marshfield.
Register of Deeds — John B. Washburn, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Edward C. Holmes, Plymouth.
County Commissioners —

Jere B. Howard, Brockton,	Term expires January,	1933
Frederic T. Bailey, Scituate,	" " "	1933
George M. Webber, East Bridgewater,	" " "	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Frank E. Barrows, Carver,	Term expires January,	1935
Elmer F. Benson, Whitman,	" " "	1935

Masters in Chancery —

John T. Smith, Plymouth,	Term expires January,	1932
Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton,	" " September,	1932
Charles H. Wilkes, Abington,	" " February,	1934
Edmund J. Campbell, Brockton,	" " April,	1934
Frank M. Reynolds, Hull,	" " December,	1934

SUFFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
William M. Prest, Boston.
Arthur W. Dolan, Boston.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Sullivan, Boston.
Assistant Register — John R. Nichols, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Clara L. Power, Boston.
Third Assistant Register — Frederick J. Finnegan, Chelsea.
Sheriff — John A. Keliher, Boston.
Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John F. Cronin, Boston.
Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John H. Flynn, Winthrop.
Second Assistant — Joseph Riley, Boston.

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* For the county.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Francis A. Campbell, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — John R. Campbell, Boston.
County Treasurer — Edmund L. Dolan, Boston.*
County Auditor — Rupert S. Carven, Boston.†
Register of Deeds — William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Assistant Register — John J. Attridge, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — John W. Johnson, Boston.
Masters in Chancery —

David E. Crawford, Boston,	Term expires	January,		1931
Joseph Michelman, Boston,	"	"	April,	1931
Albert R. MacKusick, Boston,	"	"	January,	1932
Maurice Tobey, Chelsea,	"	"	February,	1932
Vincent Brogna, Boston,	"	"	March,	1932
Elihu D. Stone, Boston,	"	"	June,	1932
Henry I. Morrison, Boston,	"	"	January,	1934
John A. Johnson, Boston,	"	"	July,	1934
Bernard Ginsburg, Boston,	"	"	"	1934
William I. Hennessey, Boston,	"	"	"	1934
James W. Pope, Boston,	"	"	October,	1934
Francis J. Murray, Boston,	"	"	December,	1935

NOTE. — In the city of Boston the City Council and in the city of Chelsea the aldermen have, within their respective cities, most of the powers and duties usually exercised by County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — Incorporated 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Frederick H. Chamberlain, Worcester.
Harry H. Atwood, Worcester.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Leon E. Felton, Worcester.
Assistant Register — Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.
Second Assistant Register — Grace C. Rundlett, Worcester.
Sheriff — Albert F. Richardson, Worcester.
Clerk of Courts — Frank L. Dean, Worcester.
Assistant Clerk — William S. B. Hopkins, Worcester.
Second Assistant Clerk — Stanley W. McRell, Clinton.
Third Assistant Clerk — William G. Pond, Worcester.

* Treasurer of the city of Boston. † Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Philip S. Smith, Leicester.
County Treasurer — Ralph R. Kendall, Worcester.
Registers of Deeds —
Worcester District, Chester S. Bavis, Worcester.
Assistant Registers for Worcester District —
Lottie M. Hubbard, Worcester.
Bertha C. Moore, Worcester.
Northern District, David H. Merriam, Fitchburg.
Assistant Register for Northern District, Elsie B. Culley, Fitchburg.
County Commissioners —

Warren Goodale, Clinton,	Term expires	January,		1933
Henry H. Wheelock, Fitchburg,	"	"	"	1933
Harry A. Cooke, Worcester,	"	"	"	1935

Associate Commissioners —

Edward A. Lamb, Charlton,	Term expires	January,		1935
J. Warren Moulton, Holden,	"	"	"	1935

Masters in Chancery —

Earl C. Richards, Worcester,	Term expires	February,		1932
Joseph H. Doyle, Milford,	"	"	December,	1932
Charles T. Tatman, Worcester,	"	"	April,	1933
Wilfrid J. Lamoureux, Southbridge,	"	"	January,	1934
George E. Proulx, Leominster,	"	"	July,	1934
Fred W. Cronin, Worcester,	"	"	November,	1935
Charles W. Johnson, Worcester,	"	"	December,	1935

Trial Justices — John L. Smith, Barre; John R. Healy, Hardwick.

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[*Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930, 400, § 5); elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.*]

Clarence E. Hodgkins, Hampshire County,	Term expires	August	31,	1931
Frederick Butler, Essex County,	"	"	"	31, 1932
Richard E. Warner, Bristol County,	"	"	"	31, 1933

Theodore N. Waddell, Director of Accounts.
Kenneth H. Damren, County Personnel Administrator, Room 251, State House.

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[Governor's appointees corrected to Feb. 10, 1931.]

ACCOUNTANTS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC.

See "Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of".

ACCOUNTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, COMMISSION ON (UNDER THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL).

George J. Cronin (*State Purchasing Agent*), Boston, 1931; Walter S. Morgan (*Comptroller*), Sharon, 1932; Charles P. Howard (*Chairman*), Reading, 1933; Carl A. Raymond (*Budget Commissioner*), Melrose, 1934. Room 307, State House.

Director of Personnel and Standardization, Frank H. Putnam, Lowell. *Deputy*, Thomas J. Greehan, Somerville. Room 307, State House.

Advisory Standardization Board — State Purchasing Agent (*Chairman*) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Arthur W. Gilbert, Belmont, 1932. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Hylda M Deegan, Boston. Room 136, State House.

Advisory Board — Herbert N. Shepard, Warren, 1931; —— ——, 1931; John Bursley, Barnstable, 1932; Stuart L. Little, Newbury, 1932; Leslie R. Smith, Hadley, 1933; George E. Taylor, Shelburne Falls, 1933.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Joseph C. Cort (*Director*), Reading.

Division of Markets, Laurence A. Bevan (*Director*), Newton (Newtonville).

Division of Ornithology, John B. May (*Director*), Cohasset.

Division of Plant Pest Control, R. Harold Allen (*Director*), Taunton.

Division of Reclamation, Soil Survey and Fairs, Lawrence B. Boston (*Director*), Newton (Auburndale).

AID AND RELIEF, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Frank W. Goodhue, Abington. Room 30, State House.

AMERICAN LEGION, THE, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Headquarters, Room 159, State House.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, Evan F. Richardson, Millis, 1933. *Assistant*, George E. Corwin, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

ARCHIVES DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Chief, Albert H. Hall, Cambridge. Room 438, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.

Brigadier-General John H. Agnew (*Chairman*), Lynn; Lieutenant-Colonel Harry G. Chase, Boston; George Howland Cox (*Secretary*), Cambridge.

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Charles R. Greco (*Chairman*), Winchester (11 Beacon Street, Room 1110, Boston), 1935; Arthur A. Shurcliff (*Secretary*), Boston, 1935; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington, 1935; H. Dudley Murphy, Lexington, 1935; Gertrude Fiske, Weston, 1935.

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE, AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

Timothy F. Callahan, Boston, 1931; George P. Beckford (*Chairman*), Boston, 1932; Francis W. Estey (*Secretary*), Malden, 1933.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner of Banks; Treasurer and Receiver-General; Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, LeRoy W. Leland. Newtonville. Room 112, State House.

Banking and Insurance, Department of.

See "Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of", "Insurance, Division of", and "Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of".

Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Commissioner of Banks, Arthur Guy, Framingham, 1931. *Deputy*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. *Chief Clerk*, Nelson B. Davis, Newton Highlands. Room 112, State House.

Division of Trust Companies, Charles H. Answorth (*Director*), Beverly. *Assistant*, Eugene Brimmer, Malden.

Division of Savings Banks, Elwood A. Wyman (*Director*), Cambridge. *Assistant*, Charles J. Bateman, Jr., Newtonville.

Division of Co-operative Banks, Oreb M. Tucker (*Director*), West Somerville. *Assistant*, Robert J. Tubbs, Wakefield.

Division of Credits, George F. Powers (*Director*), Arlington.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 74D, State House.

Bank Examiners, George W. Barron, Joseph R. Beetle, Forrest F. Bursley, Howard A. Clark, Charles A. Crowell, Philip A. Damon, George F. Davee, William E. Day, Samuel W. Eldridge, Ralph E. Ellis, Arthur W. Flint, Chester A. Gray, Charles W. Herzig, Paul H. Heywood, Francis J. Hillberg, Harold P. Jenks, William B. Jensen, John L. Keyes, Harrison S. King, George H. Magurn, George C. Mansfield, Burt O. McKinley, Arthur S. Morey, George F. Powers, John F. Rich, John W. Slye, Stephen M. Torrey, John E. Turner, George V. Wallace, Jr., Nathan L. Whitten, Albert M. Whitworth, Horace W. Whynot.

Bar Examiners, Board of (appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court).

Hollis R. Bailey (*Chairman*), Boston (84 State Street); George S. Taft (*Secretary*), Worcester; James W. Sullivan, Lynn; Charles H. Beckwith, Springfield; William Harold Hitchcock, Dedham.

Biologic Laboratories, Division of (Department of Public Health).

Director, Benjamin White, Boston. Laboratory at 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Blind, Division of the (Department of Education).

Director, Robert I. Bramhall, Westborough, 1933. *Advisory Board* — Arthur Francis Sullivan, Boston, 1931; Mabel K. Gage, Worcester,

1932; Edward E. Allen, Watertown, 1933; Maude Wallace Schrader, Belmont, 1935.

Central Office and Salesroom, 110 Tremont Street, Boston.

Boiler Rules, Board of (appointed by the Commissioner of Public Safety).

John H. Plunkett (Chief of Inspections), Boston (*Chairman*), 1931; John A. Collins, Boston (representing boiler-insurance interests), 1931; Henry H. Lynch, Brookline (representing boiler-manufacturing interests), 1932; Frederick A. Wallace, Andover (representing boiler-using interests), 1932; Frederick Treat, Pittsfield (representing operating engineers), 1933. Room 24, State House.

Boston, Finance Commission of the City of.

Courtenay Guild, Boston, 1932; Joseph A. Sheehan, Boston, 1933; Frank A. Goodwin (*Chairman*), Boston, 1934; William T. Keough, Boston, 1935. *Secretary*, Robert E. Cunniff, Wellesley. *Consulting Engineer*, Guy C. Emerson, Boston. 24 School Street (Rooms 509–516), Boston.

Boston, Licensing Board for the City of.

David T. Montague (*Chairman*), Boston, 1932; Arthur J. Selfridge, Boston, 1934; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston, 1936. *Secretary*, Louis Epple, Boston, 1936. 1 Beacon Street (eighth floor), Boston.

Boston, Police Commissioner for the City of.

Eugene C. Hultman, Boston, 1935. *Secretary*, Bernard P. Scanlan, Boston. 154 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Boston Elevated Railway Company, Board of Trustees of the (Special Acts of 1918, Chapter 159).

Henry I. Harriman (*Chairman*), Newton, 1938; Charles H. Cole, Boston, 1938; George B. Johnson, Boston, 1938; Edward E. Whiting, Newtonville, 1938; Ernest A. Johnson, Boston, 1938. Park Square Building, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston.

Boston Port Authority (Acts of 1929, Chapter 229).

Appointed by the Governor, Richard Parkhurst (*Secretary*), Winchester, 1934; Charles E. Ware, Jr., Boston, 1934. *Appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Louis E. Kirstein (*Chairman*), Boston, 1934; Thomas J. A. Johnson, Boston, 1935; Frank S. Davis, Boston, 1935.

Executive Secretary, George P. Lord, Medford. *Marine Supervisor*, George P. Tilton, Boston. 1600 Custom House, State Street, Boston.

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DIGHTON).

William N. Howard, South Easton, 1931; Joseph K. Milliken, Dighton, 1932; Harold F. Thompson, Seekonk, 1933; Allen P. Keith (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1934; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, George H. Gilbert.

BUDGET BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Budget Commissioner, Carl A. Raymond, Melrose, 1934. Room 307, State House.

BUILDINGS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Fred H. Kimball, Haverhill, 1931. *Chief Clerk*, Adelbert M. Mossman, Hudson. Room 102, State House.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (CHAPTER 470, ACTS OF 1923) (OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Charles F. Rittenhouse (*Chairman*), Newton, 1931; Daniel B. Lewis, Lexington, 1932; Pitt W. Danforth, Newton, 1933; James J. Fox (*Secretary*), Sharon, 1934; Patrick F. Crowley, Lynn, 1935.

CHATTEL LOAN COMPANY.

Director, Harry J. Fagan, 40 Broad Street (Room 1020), Boston.

CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF.

Alton E. Briggs, Chelsea, 1931; Samuel H. Robie (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1932; Daniel J. Mullane, Chelsea, 1933. *Clerk*, Donald R. Stormont, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHILD GUARDIANSHIP, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Winifred A. Keneran, Lynn. Room 43, State House.

CHIROPODISTS, EXAMINERS OF (DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN MEDICINE).

Harry P. Kenison, Boston; Gilbert N. Pettingill, Gloucester; Charles P. Sylvester (*Chairman*), Boston; Edward A. Knowlton, Holyoke; Frank M. Vaughan (*Secretary*), Boston. Room 144, State House.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Civil Service, Elliot H. Goodwin, Cambridge, 1932.

Associate Commissioners — Patrick J. McMahon, Westfield, 1931; George M. Harlow, Boston, 1933. *Secretary*, John C. Gilbert, Winchester. *Director of Examination Bureau*, Percy A. Harrison, Somerville. Room 150, State House.

Division of Registration, William F. Craig (*Director of Registration*), Lynn, 1932. Room 146, State House. See Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of; Dental Examiners, Board of; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nurses, Board of Registration of; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

COLLATERAL LOAN COMPANY.

Director, John F. Moors, 1931, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Clarence L. Scamman, Newton. Room 546, State House.

COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Comptroller, Walter S. Morgan, Sharon, 1932. Room 234, State House.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, BOARD OF, AND MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Samuel Ross (representing labor), New Bedford, 1931; Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1932; Herbert P. Wasgatt (representing employers of labor), Newton (Waban), 1933. Room 472, State House.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Conservation, William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1932. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Forestry, William A. L. Bazeley (*Director and State Forester*), Uxbridge, 1932. *Secretary*, Charles O. Bailey, Newbury. *Chief Forester*, Harold O. Cook, Newton. *State Fire Warden*, Maxwell C. Hutchins, Newton. *Superintendent of Moth Work*, George A. Smith, Chelsea. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, William C. Adams (*Director*), Boston, 1932. *Chief Game Warden*, Raymond J. Kenney, Lowell. *State*

Inspector of Fish, Arthur L. Millett, Gloucester, 1931. *Supervisor of Marine Fisheries*, Zenas A. Howes, Quincy, 1932. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Animal Industry, Evan F. Richardson (*Director*), Millis, 1933. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Co-operative Banks, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Director, Oreb M. Tucker, West Somerville. *Assistant*, Robert J. Tubbs, Wakefield. Room 112, State House.

Corporations, Division of (Department of Corporations and Taxation).

Director, Harold S. Lyon, West Bridgewater. Room 237, State House.

Corporations and Taxation, Department of.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1932. *Deputy*, Edward A. Doherty, Cambridge. *Second Deputy*, Francis O. P. Carlson, Winchester. *Director*, Albert E. Taylor, Boston. Room 237, State House.

Income Tax Division, Irving L. Shaw (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Corporations, Harold S. Lyon (*Director*), West Bridgewater. Room 237, State House.

Division of Inheritance Taxes, Edwin H. Cooley (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). Room 243, State House.

Division of Local Taxation, David W. Creelman (*Director*), Brookline. Room 242, State House.

Division of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell (*Director of Accounts*), Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

See "Tax Appeals, Board of".

Correction, Department of.

(See page 328.)

Commissioner of Correction, A. Warren Stearns, Billerica, 1932. *Deputies*, Edward C. R. Bagley, Winthrop; Seymour H. Stone, Boston. *Commissioner's Secretary* and *Head Clerk*, Florence G. King, Reading. Room 134, State House. See "Parole, Board of".

County Personnel Board (Chapter 400, Acts of 1930).

See "County Officers", page 301.

Credits, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Director, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. Room 112, State House.

Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Division of (Department of Agriculture).

Director, Joseph C. Cort, Reading. Room 136, State House.

Dental Examiners, Board of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Ralph P. Cunningham (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1931; George A. Thatcher, Brockton, 1932; Harold W. Alden, Northampton, 1933; W. Henry Grant (*Secretary*), Boston, 1934; Charles E. B. Chase, Framingham, 1935. Room 146, State House.

Doane's Falls Reservation (Acts of 1930, Chapter 334).

County Commissioners of the County of Worcester.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, Trustees of the (Special Acts of 1918, Chapter 188; Acts of 1928, Chapter 298).

Arthur G. Wadleigh (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1933; Fred J. Crowley, Lowell, 1933; Edgar C. Rust, Newton, 1934. *Secretary*, Walter L. Hannan, Medford. 38 Chauncy Street (11th floor), Boston.

Education, Department of.

(For Schools under the supervision of this Department see page 330.)

Commissioner of Education, Payson Smith, Brookline, 1935.

Advisory Board of Education — The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); A. Lincoln Filene, Boston, 1931; Thomas H. Sullivan, Millbury, 1931; Sarah Louise Arnold, Lincoln, 1932; Ella Lyman Cabot, Cambridge, 1932; Walter V. McDuffee, Springfield, 1933; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg, 1933.

Business Agent, George H. Varney. *Supervisor of Office Organization*, Arthur B. Lord. Room 212, State House.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools, Frank W. Wright (*Director*), Burr F. Jones, Frank P. Morse, Arthur B. Lord, Harry E. Gardner, Alma Porter, Ida E. Scheib, Carl L. Schrader. Room 212, State House.

Division of Vocational Education, Robert O. Small (*Director*), John E. Alcott, Edward D. Callahan, Frederick A. Coates, Herbert A. Dallas, Franklin E. Heald, Henry Heim, Carl E. Herrick, Anna A. Kloss, Lou

Lombard, John I. Lusk, Caroline E. Nourse, Vera Payson, Daniel H. Shay, Rufus W. Stimson, M. Norcross Stratton, Winthrop S. Welles, Caroline H. Wilson, Martha T. Wonson. Room 212, State House.

Division of University Extension, James A. Moyer (*Director*), Mary L. Guyton, E. Everett Clark (*Supervisors of Adult Alien Education*), Helen B. Garrity, John F. Wostrel. Room 217, State House.

Division of Immigration and Americanization, Pauline Revere Thayer (*Director*), Lancaster, 1934. *Advisory Board* — Mary A. Barr, Boston, 1931; Eva Whiting White, Boston, 1931; Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg, 1932; Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston, 1932; B. Preston Clark, Boston, 1933; Ada J. Danforth, Boston, 1933. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

Division of the Blind, Robert I. Bramhall (*Director*), Westborough, 1933. 110 Tremont Street, Boston. See "Blind, Division of the".

Division of Public Libraries, Charles F. D. Belden (*Director*), Boston. Room 212, State House. See "Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of".

Teachers' Retirement Board, The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*). *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. Room 204, State House. See "Teachers' Retirement Board".

Electricians, State Examiners of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

The Commissioner of Civil Service (*Chairman*); the State Fire Marshal; the Commissioner of Education. *Executive Secretary*, Ellis L. Dennis, Boston. Room 180, State House.

Elementary and Secondary Education and Normal Schools, Division of (Department of Education).

Director, Frank W. Wright, Watertown. Room 212, State House.

Embalming, Board of Registration in (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Henry W. Clark, Melrose, 1931; Calvin C. Shepherd, Weymouth, 1932; Michael J. Coughlin, Fall River, 1933. Room 146, State House.

Essex County Agricultural School, Trustees of the (at Danvers) (Hathorne P. O.).

Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn, 1931; Robert H. Sawyer, Haverhill, 1932; George C. Thurlow, West Newbury, 1933; Melville G. Grey, Wenham, 1934; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Fred A. Smith.

FALL RIVER, BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF.

Frederick W. Lawson (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1931; John T. Swift, Fall River, 1932; Henry F. Nickerson, Fall River, 1933. *Clerk*, Herbert F. Madden, Central Police Station, Fall River.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES, BOARD OF APPEAL FOR (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); Alfred E. Green, Duxbury, 1933; Butler R. Wilson, Boston, 1933.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSIONERS ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL).

The Treasurer and Receiver-General; Fred W. Jenness (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1931; Herbert H. Winslow, Lynn, 1932. *Appointed by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association*, Michael F. Turner, Newton, 1931; Edward J. Coveney, Boston, 1932. *Secretary*, Daniel J. Looney, 294 Washington Street (Room 1043), Boston.

FIRE PREVENTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Director (State Fire Marshal), John W. Reth, Boston, 1931. Room 24, State House.

FISHERIES AND GAME, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, William C. Adams, Boston, 1932. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

State Inspector of Fish, Arthur L. Millett, Gloucester, 1931. *Deputies*, William H. Sullivan, Boston; Jerry E. Cook, Gloucester; Lawrence N. Mackenzie, Provincetown.

State Supervisor of Marine Fisheries, Zenas A. Howes, Quincy, 1932.

FOOD AND DRUGS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Analyst, Hermann C. Lythgoe, Newton. Room 540, State House.

FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, VETERANS OF.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 160A, State House.

FORESTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director (State Forester), William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1932. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF (DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Anna M. Bancroft, Hopedale, 1931; Isabel Y. Packard, Springfield, 1932; Edward H. Redstone, Cambridge, 1933; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield, 1934; Charles F. D. Belden (*Chairman*) (Boston Public Library), Boston, 1935. Room 212, State House.

GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE (DIVISION OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Edgar N. Wrightington, Brookline, 1931; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, 1932; Henry W. Chandler, Whitman, 1933; James R. Savery, Pittsfield, 1934; George W. Alden, Brockton, 1935; George L. Barnes (*President*), South Weymouth, 1936; George M. Webber, East Bridgewater, 1937. *Clerk*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 207, State House.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1936. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 207, State House.

State Actuary, Eugene F. Caldwell, Wellesley (Wellesley Hills). Room 207, State House.

State Medical Director, Joseph H. Burnett, Belmont. Room 207, State House.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 27, State House. James S. Mitchell (*Assistant Adjutant-General*), Wollaston.

GREYLOCK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

William H. Sperry (*Chairman and Treasurer*), North Adams, 1931; Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown, 1932; Archie K. Sloper (*Secretary*), Lanesborough, 1934.

HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, M. Luise Diez, Boston. Room 546, State House.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Pauline Revere Thayer, Lancaster, 1934. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

INCOME TAX DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Irving L. Shaw, Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Chester E. Gleason, Pittsfield, 1931; William W. Kennard (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1932; Charles M. Stiller, Boston, 1932; Emma S. Tousant, Quincy, 1932; Joseph A. Parks, Fall River, 1933; Alfred B. Cenedella, Milford, 1935; Edward E. Clark, Framingham, 1935. *Secretary*, Robert E. Grandfield, Boston. *Assistant Secretary*, Edward P. Doyle, Boston. Room 272, State House.

Medical Adviser, Francis D. Donoghue, Boston.

Inspectors — John W. Henderson (*Chief*), Boston; William H. Burke, Worcester; Ernest Martini, Boston; Karl S. Ward, Quincy (Wollaston); Walter F. Costello, Boston; John E. Coyne, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, John P. Meade, Brockton. Room 473, State House.

INHERITANCE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Edwin H. Cooley, Quincy (Wollaston). Room 243, State House.

INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Chief of Inspections, John H. Plunkett, Boston, 1931. Room 24, State House.

INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Merton L. Brown, Malden, 1932. *First Deputy*, Arthur E. Linnell, Quincy (Wollaston). *Second Deputy*, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. *Counsel*, Harold J. Taylor, Newton. *Chief Examiner*, Katherine M. O'Leary, Boston. *Examiner*, Thomas H. O'Connell, Arlington. *Actuary*, Arthur B. Lines, Quincy (Atlantic). *Assistant Actuary*, Gardner F. Knight, Somerville. *Director of Insurance Agents' Examinations*, I. Lillian Baker, Cambridge. Room 312, State House.

Workmen's Compensation Bureau — Second Deputy, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. Room 312, State House.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on — The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Assistant Attorney-General Roger Clapp.

JUVENILE TRAINING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools), Boston, 1935. *Executive Secretary*, Robert J. Watson, Wellesley. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, E. Leroy Sweetser, Everett, 1931. *Assistant Commissioner*, Ethel M. Johnson, Boston, 1931. *Associate Commissioners* (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and Minimum Wage Commission), Samuel Ross (representing labor), New Bedford, 1931; Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1932; Herbert P. Wasgatt (representing employers of labor), Newton (Waban), 1933. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Veronica A. Lynch, Boston. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Joseph Monette, Lawrence.

Division of Industrial Safety, John P. Meade (*Director*), Brockton. Room 473, State House.

Division of Statistics, Roswell F. Phelps (*Director*), Dedham. Room 469, State House.

Division of Standards, Francis Meredith (*Director of Standards*) Somerville. Room 194, State House.

Division of Minimum Wage, Ethel M. Johnson (*Acting Director*), Boston, 1931. Room 473, State House.

LOAN AGENCIES, SUPERVISOR OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 74D, State House.

LOCAL TAXATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, David W. Creelman, Brookline. Room 242, State House.

LOWELL, FINANCE COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF (ACTS OF 1926, CHAPTER 297).

Arthur T. Safford (*Chairman*), 1931; Albert J. Blazon, 1931; John E. Drury, 1931. *Secretary*, William Trottier, City Hall, Lowell.

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

James A. Kieran, 1931; Max H. Sugerman, 1931; Charles H. Hastings, 1932; Archibald T. Sampson, 1932; Peter L. Agnew, 1933; Patrick F. Crowley (*President*), 1933; Cornelius W. O'Neil, 1934; William O. Attwill, 1934; and the Mayor. *Director*, Michael J. Tracey, 50 High Street, Lynn.

MARKETS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Laurence A. Bevan, Newton (Newtonville). Room 136, State House.

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1929, CHAPTER 357) (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Commissioner of Agriculture; Robert J. Watt, Lawrence, 1931; Louis E. Kierstein, Boston, 1932; Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Brookline, 1933; Bradbury F. Cushing, Boston, 1934; Andrew Raeburn (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1935. *Executive Secretary*, Leon M. Lamb, Greenfield. Room 482, State House.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Frank M. Vaughan (*Secretary*), Boston, 1931; Henry L. Houghton, Boston, 1932; Edward A. Knowlton, Holyoke, 1933; Charles P. Sylvester (*Chairman*), Boston, 1934; Robert F. Hovey, Springfield, 1935; Royal P. Watkins, Worcester, 1936; Stephen Rushmore, Newton, 1937. *Executive Clerk*, Anne Brigham Longley, Westborough. Room 144, State House.

MENTAL DISEASES, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 333.)

Commissioner of Mental Diseases, George M. Kline, Beverly, 1931. *Associate Commissioners* — Henry M. Pollock, Boston, 1931; John B. Tivnan, Salem, 1932; Elmer A. Stevens, Somerville, 1933; Charles G. Dewey, Boston, 1934. Room 109, State House.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, Davis B. Keniston, Boston, 1934. *Associate Commissioners* — Frank A. Bayrd, Malden, 1931; William F. Rogers, Braintree, 1932; Charles H. J. Kimball, Dedham, 1933; George B. Wason, Brookline, 1935. *Secretary*, William E. Whittaker, Somerville.* 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, William E. Foss (*Director*), Brookline.

Sewerage Division, Frederick D. Smith (*Director*), Malden.

Parks Division, —— —— (*Director*). *Park Engineering*, Edwin H. Rogers (*Director*), Newton.

Metropolitan Planning, Division of — Charles R. Gow (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1933; Frederic H. Fay, Boston, 1933; Wilson Marsh, Quincy, 1933; Richard K. Hale (Associate Commissioner of Public Works); Everett E. Stone (Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities); Frank A. Bayrd (Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); James B. Noyes (Officer of the Transit Department of the City of Boston). 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1926, CHAPTER 375).

Chairman, Davis B. Keniston, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission). *Associate Commissioners* — Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1931; Joseph H. Soliday, Dedham, 1931. *Secretary*, R. Nelson Molt, Worcester. *Chief Engineer*, Frank E. Winsor, West Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DISTRICT (ACTS OF 1929, CHAPTER 383, §§ 1–3).

Trustees appointed by the Governor, Henry I. Harriman, Newton, 1931; Joseph Wiggin, Malden, 1933; Roscoe Walsworth, Revere, 1935; Edward L. Logan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1937. *Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Robert J. Bottomly (*Clerk*), Boston, 1931. 89 Broad Street, Boston.

Metropolitan Transit Council. — Mayors and Chairmen of Boards of Selectmen of Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Milton, Newton, Revere, Somerville and Watertown. *Chairman*, James M. Curley, *Mayor of Boston. Secretary*, Edward H. Larkin, *Mayor of Medford.*

MILLICENT LIBRARY CORPORATION FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Minimum Wage, Division of (Department of Labor and Industries).

Associate Commissioners (Minimum Wage Commission) — Samuel Ross (representing labor), New Bedford, 1931; Edward Fisher (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1932; Herbert P. Wasgatt (representing employers of labor), Newton (Waban), 1933. *Acting Director*, Ethel M. Johnson, Boston, 1931. Room 473, State House.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on.

See "Insurance, Division of".

Motor Vehicles, Registrar of (Department of Public Works).

George A. Parker, Boston. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Chief Administrative Clerk*, Charles R. Gilley, Somerville. Commonwealth Pier No. 5, South Boston.

Mount Everett Reservation Commission.

Frank J. Pope (*Chairman*), Great Barrington, 1932; Robert K. Wheeler (*Treasurer*), Great Barrington, 1934; Walter Prichard Eaton (*Secretary*), Sheffield, 1936.

Mount Greylock War Memorial Commission (Acts of 1930, Chapter 411).

(Until the completion of the memorial.)

Chairman of the Greylock Reservation Commission; William H. Eaton (*Chairman*), Pittsfield; Claude A. Fuess, Andover.

Mount Tom State Reservation Commission (Acts of 1903, Chapter 264).

County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman*, Charles W. Bray, Chicopee. *Superintendent*, John McCool Northampton.

Necessaries of Life, Division of (Department of Labor and Industries).

Director, Ralph W. Robart, Cambridge. Room 200, State House.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT WALPOLE).

John C. Davis, Needham, 1931; Henry Bingham, Dedham, 1932; Patrick O'Loughlin (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1933; Charles L. Merritt, South Weymouth, 1934; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Charles W. Kemp.

NURSES, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Frederick M. Hollister, Brockton, 1931; Josephine E. Thurlow (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1932; Blanche A. Blackman, Springfield, 1933; Stella Goostray, Boston, 1934; Frank M. Vaughan (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Malden. Room 144, State House.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

George S. Houghton, Somerville, 1931; Howard C. Doane (*Chairman*), Boston, 1932; Walter I. Brown (*Secretary*), New Bedford, 1933; Samuel W. Baker, Rockland, 1934; Matthew J. Fowler, Haverhill, 1935. Room 146, State House.

ORNITHOLOGY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, John B. May, Cohasset. Room 136, State House.

PARKS, DIVISION OF (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, —— ——. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

PAROLE, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

Seymour H. Stone (*Deputy Commissioner of Correction*), Boston; Frank A. Brooks (*Chairman*), Watertown, 1931; Matthew W. Bullock, Boston, 1933. Room 128, State House.

PERSONNEL AND STANDARDIZATION, DIVISION OF (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Director of Personnel and Standardization, Frank H. Putnam, Lowell. Room 307, State House.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Leon C. Ellis, Lynn, 1931; Charles W. King (*Secretary*), Chicopee Falls, 1932; William R. Acheson (*President*), Cambridge, 1933; John

R. Sawyer, Boston, 1934; William Hardie, Fall River, 1935. *Agent*, Arthur W. Scott, Reading. *Executive Clerk*, Bessie B. Burroughs, Somerville. Room 146, State House.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF (ACTS OF 1923, CHAPTER 390).

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), *Commissioners*, Robert J. Johnstone, Medford, 1932; Rufus B. Gage, Boston, 1932.

District 2 (North Shore), *Deputy Commissioner*, Roger H. Martin, Rockport, 1932.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands), *Deputy Commissioner*, Manuel P. Marshall, New Bedford, 1932.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), *Deputy Commissioner*, D Gardiner O'Keefe, Taunton, 1932.

Secretary, Frank H. Peterson, Medford. 177 Milk Street (Room 716), Boston.

PLANT PEST CONTROL, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, R. Harold Allen, Taunton. Room 136, State House.

PLUMBERS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Edward F. Miller (*Chairman*), Newton, 1931; John H. Johnson, Lowell, 1932; G. Wilbur Thompson, Newton, 1933. *Executive Secretary*, Andrew McGlynn, Taunton. Room 146, State House.

PROBATION, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT).

Benjamin Loring Young (*Chairman*), Weston; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston; Arthur P. Stone, Cambridge; Robert Goodwin, Concord; Daniel J. Lyne, Newton. *Commissioner*, Herbert C. Parsons, Brookline. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

PUBLIC BEQUEST COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1928, CHAPTER 383).

Secretary of the Commonwealth; Treasurer and Receiver-General; Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 337.)

Commissioner of Public Health, George H. Bigelow, Milton, 1933. *Deputy Commissioner*, Clarence L. Scamman, Newton.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Sylvester E. Ryan, Springfield, 1931; Gordon Hutchins, Concord, 1931; Richard P.

Strong, Boston, 1932; James L. Tighe, Holyoke, 1932; Roger I. Lee, Brookline, 1933; Francis H. Lally, Milford, 1933. *Secretary*, Alice M. Ethier, Winthrop. Room 546, State House.

Division of Sanitary Engineering, Arthur D. Weston (*Director and Chief Engineer*), Newton. Room 141, State House.

Division of Communicable Diseases, Clarence L. Scamman (*Director*), Newton. Room 546, State House.

Division of Water and Sewerage Laboratories, Harry W. Clark (*Director and Chemist*), Andover. Room 541, State House.

Division of Biologic Laboratories, Benjamin White (*Director*), 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Division of Food and Drugs, Hermann C. Lythgoe (*Director and Analyst*), Newton. Room 540, State House.

Division of Hygiene, M. Luise Diez (*Director*), Boston. Room 546, State House.

Division of Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), Alton S. Pope (*Director*), Newton. Room 6, State House.

District Health Officers — Richard P. MacKnight, New Bedford; Charles B. Mack, Brookline; Robert E. Archibald, Lynn; Oscar A. Dudley, Shrewsbury; Harold E. Miner, Holyoke; Frederick L. Leeder, Pittsfield.

Public Libraries, Division of (Department of Education).

Director, Charles F. D. Belden, Boston. Room 212, State House. See "Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of".

Public Records, Supervisor of (appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth).

Louis A. Phillips, Waltham. Room 252, State House.

Public Safety, Department of.

Commissioner of Public Safety, Alfred F. Foote, Holyoke, 1935. *Secretary*, Paul J. Norton, Brookline. *Chief Clerk*, Henry A. Plett, Watertown. Room 24, State House.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner.

Chief of Inspections (Director of the Division of Inspection), John H. Plunkett, Boston, 1931. Room 24, State House.

State Fire Marshal (Director of the Division of Fire Prevention), John W. Reth, Boston, 1931. Room 24, State House.

See "Boiler Rules, Board of", and "State Boxing Commission".

PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners — Lewis Goldberg, Brookline, 1931; Leonard F. Hardy, Huntington, 1932; Everett E. Stone, Springfield, 1933; Henry C. Attwill (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1934; Henry G. Wells, Haverhill, 1935. *Secretary*, Andrew A. Highlands, Brookline. *Administrative Secretary*, Allan Brooks, Harvard. Room 167, State House.

Accounting Division, Daniel F. Davies (*Chief Accountant*), Boston.

Engineering Division, William J. Keefe (*Chief Engineer*), Hingham.

Railroad, Railway and Bus Division, Henry W. Seward (*Director*), Winthrop.

Telephone and Telegraph Division, William H. O'Brien (*Director*), Boston.

Gas, Electric and Water Division, Charles D. Jenkins (*Director*), Boston.

Sale of Securities Division, John C. Hull (*Director*), Leominster.

Division of Smoke Inspection, David A. Chapman (*Director*), Brookline, 1935. *Advisory Council*, Albra W. Hersome, Lowell, 1931; Thomas Connolly, Peabody, 1932; L. Vernon Briggs, Boston, 1932; Dorothy Worrell, Boston, 1933; C. Harold Berry, Belmont, 1933.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

(For Institutions under the supervision of this Department see page 338).

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Richard K. Conant, Lincoln, 1935. *Head Clerk*, Louise S. Kolb, Quincy (Atlantic). Room 37, State House.

Advisory Board — Jeffrey R. Brackett, Boston, 1931; Abraham C. Ratshesky (*Chairman*), Boston, 1931; Ada Eliot Sheffield, Cambridge, 1932; Mary P. H. Sherburne, Brookline, 1932; John J. O'Connor, Holyoke, 1933; George Crompton, Worcester, 1933.

Division of Aid and Relief, Frank W. Goodhue (*Director*), Abington. Room 30, State House.

Division of Child Guardianship, Winifred A. Keneran (*Director*), Lynn. Room 43, State House.

Division of Juvenile Training, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools) (*Director*), Boston, 1930. *Executive Secretary*, Robert J. Watson, Wellesley. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Works, Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton, 1931. Room 413, State House.

Associate Commissioners, Herman A. MacDonald, Beverly, 1932; Richard K. Hale, Brookline, 1933. Room 413, State House.

Secretary, Mary A. Riley, Boston (Readville). Room 413, State House.

Chief Engineer, Arthur W. Dean, Winchester. Room 413, State House.

District Highway Engineers:

District No. 1, George A. Curtis, 51 North Street, Pittsfield.
District No. 2, H. D. Phillips, 191 Main Street, Greenfield.
District No. 3, John A. Johnston, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 4, F. D. Sabin, 353 Washington Street, Brighton.
District No. 5, James E. Lawrence, 244 Cabot Street, Beverly.
District No. 6, H. O. Parker, 4 Cohannet Street, Taunton.
District No. 7, H. C. Holden, Glidden Building, Middleborough.

District Waterways Engineers, John N. Ferguson (for Boston Harbor), Francis L. Sellew (outside Boston Harbor). Room 413, State House.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, George A. Parker, Boston. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Chief Administrative Clerk*, Charles R. Gilley, Needham. Commonwealth Pier No. 5, South Boston.

Purchasing Bureau (of the Commission on Administration and Finance).

State Purchasing Agent, George J. Cronin, Boston, 1931. Room 315, State House.

Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission.

Willard W. Burnap, Northbridge, 1931; William L. Johnson (*Chairman*), Uxbridge, 1933; Herbert L. Ray (*Superintendent*), Sutton, 1935.

Reclamation, Soil Survey and Fairs, Division of (Department of Agriculture).

Director, Lawrence B. Boston, Newton (Auburndale). Room 136, State House.

Registration, Division of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Director of Registration, William F. Craig, Lynn, 1932. *Secretary*, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 146, State House.

Retirement, State Board of (Department of the Treasurer and Receiver-General).

The Treasurer and Receiver-General (*Chairman*); Elizabeth F. Moloney (elected by members of the Retirement Association), Roxbury, 1933; Clarence L. Scamman, Newtonville, 1933. *Secretary*, Lloyd A. Foye, Swampscott. Room 116, State House.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

Charles Ross (*Chairman*), Boston, 1931; City Engineer of the City of Salem; Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer*, Charles G. F. Coker, City Hall, Salem.

SANITARY ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chief Engineer, Arthur D. Weston, Newton. Room 141, State House.

SAVINGS BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Elwood A. Wyman, Cambridge; *Assistant*, Charles J. Bateman, Jr., Newtonville. Room 112, State House.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1936. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alice H. Grady, Boston. Room 207, State House.

SEWERAGE DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Frederick D. Smith, Malden. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

SOUTH ESSEX SEWERAGE BOARD (ACTS OF 1925, CHAPTER 339; ACTS OF 1929, CHAPTER 22).

Chairman, Alexander Whiteside, Boston, 1931. *Ex Officiis Members*, City Engineer of Salem, City Engineer of Peabody, Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. *Member appointed by the Sewerage Board of Danvers*, A. Preston Chase. *Treasurer and Clerk*, George F. Ashton, Fort Avenue, Salem.

STANDARDS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director of Standards, Francis Meredith, Somerville. Room 194, State House.

STATE AID AND PENSIONS, COMMISSIONER OF.

Richard R. Flynn, Winthrop, 1933. *Deputy*, Edward J. Gihon, Wakefield, 1932. Room 123, State House.

State Boxing Commission (Department of Public Safety).

The Commissioner of Public Safety (*Chairman*); Eugene Buckley, Somerville, 1931; Thomas J. Niland, Lynn, 1932. Room 19, State House.

State Census Director (appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth).

William N. Hardy, Boston. Room 256, State House.

State Fire Marshal (Director of the Division of Fire Prevention, Department of Public Safety).

John W. Reth, 1931. Room 24, State House.

State Forester (Director of the Division of Forestry, Department of Conservation).

William A. L. Bazeley, Uxbridge, 1932. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

State Library, Trustees of the.

The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Charles H. Taylor, Boston, 1931; Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Boston, 1932; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge, 1933; *State Librarian*, Edward H. Redstone, Cambridge. *Assistant Librarian*, Annie G. Hopkins, Boston. Room 341, State House.

State Police, Division of (Department of Public Safety).

In charge of Alfred F. Foote, *Commissioner of Public Safety*. Room 24, State House.

State Purchasing Agent (of the Purchasing Bureau of the Commission on Administration and Finance).

George J. Cronin, Boston. Room 315, State House.

State Reclamation Board (Acts of 1926, Chapter 393).

Edward Wright, *of the Department of Public Health* (*Chairman*); Lawrence B. Boston, *of the Department of Agriculture* (*Executive Officer*); Richard K. Hale, *of the Department of Public Works*; George R. Stratton, *of the Department of Agriculture* (*Secretary*). Room 136, State House.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Fred H. Kimball, Haverhill, 1931. *Chief Clerk*, Adelbert M. Mossman, Hudson. Room 102, State House.

STATISTICS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Roswell F. Phelps, Dedham. Room 469, State House.

TAX APPEALS, BOARD OF (ACTS OF 1930, CHAPTER 416).

Alexander Lincoln, Boston, 1932; Alexander Holmes (*Chairman*), Kingston, 1934; John D. Wright, Brookline, 1936. *Clerk*, George K. Pond, Greenfield. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Elizabeth F. Wassum, Springfield, 1931; Harry Smalley, Fall River, 1931. *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. Room 204, State House.

TRUST COMPANIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Charles H. Answorth, Beverly. *Assistant*, Eugene Brimmer, Malden. Room 112, State House.

TUBERCULOSIS (SANATORIA), DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Alton S. Pope, Newton. Room 6, State House.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

Hollis R. Bailey (*Chairman and Secretary*), Boston (84 State Street), 1934; Joseph F. O'Connell, Boston, 1934; Joseph H. Beale, Cambridge, 1934.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 158, State House.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, James A. Moyer, Boston. Room 217, State House.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 160A, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Lester H. Howard, Boston, 1931; James J. Mulvehill, Westwood, 1932; Elmer Warren Babson (*Secretary*), Gloucester, 1933; Langdon Frothingham (*Chairman*), Boston, 1934; John B. Lentz, Amherst, 1935. Room 146, State House.

VITAL STATISTICS, STATE REGISTRAR OF (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Arthur J. Hassett, Weymouth. Room 334, State House.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Robert O. Small, Beverly. Room 212, State House.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, STATE BOARD FOR (ACTS OF 1921, CHAPTER 462).

The Commissioner of Education; the Advisory Board of Education. See "Education, Department of".

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

George R. Wallace, Jr., Fitchburg, 1931; Frank C. Smith, Jr. (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1933; John W. Lasell, Northbridge, 1935. *Superintendent*, Everett W. Needham, Princeton.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1922, CHAPTER 499).

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman*, Walter C. Wardwell, Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.

The Adjutant General. Room 259, State House.

WATER AND SEWERAGE LABORATORIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chemist, Harry W. Clark, Andover. Room 541, State House.

WATER DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, William E. Foss, Brookline. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Worcester Collateral Loan Association.

Director, George E. Copeland, 14 Woodlawn Avenue, Wellesley Hills.

Workingmen's Loan Association.

Director, Charles Jackson, 1 Beacon Street (Room 503), Boston.

World War, History and Gold Star Record of Massachusetts in the, Commission on (Acts of 1923, Chapter 408).

The Adjutant General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the State Librarian. *Secretary and Historian*, Eben Putnam, Wellesley.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Warden and Superintendent in each place.]

STATE PRISON.

At Boston (Charlestown P. O.).

Warden, James L. Hogsett. *Deputy Warden*, Herman Godendorf. *Clerk*, Edward A. Darling. *Physician and Surgeon*, Joseph I. McLaughlin, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Ralph W. Farrell.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

At Concord (Concord Junction P. O.).

Superintendent, Charles T. Judge. *Deputy Superintendent*, Michael J. Dee. *Clerk*, Charles W. Wales. *Physician*, Guy G. Fernald, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert Walker.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

At Framingham.

Superintendent, Jessie D. Hodder. *Deputy Superintendent*, Tess L. McKernon. *Clerk*, Florence L. Brooks. *Physician*, Helen M. Wiestling, M.D. *Chaplain*, Florence B. Lathrop.

PRISON CAMP AND HOSPITAL.

At Rutland (West Rutland P. O.).

Superintendent, Willard J. Turner. *Deputy Superintendent*, George A. Bacon. *Treasurer*, E. Lawrence Spurr. *Physician*, William T. Knowlton, M.D.

STATE FARM.

At Bridgewater.

Superintendent and Treasurer, Henry J. Strann. *Master*, —— ——. *Clerk*, Fred P. Turner. *Medical Director*, William T. Hanson, M.D.

STATE PRISON COLONY.

At Norfolk.

Superintendent, Howard B. Gill. *Steward*, John Keizer. *Bookkeeper*, R. Clarke Christie.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

[The general management of the several Normal Schools is vested by statute in the Department of Education, and all money appropriated for their maintenance is expended under its direction.]

At Framingham (for women only) — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *Principal*, Francis A. Bagnall.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *Principal*, Charles Russell.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *Principal*, Arthur C. Boyden.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *Principal*, J. Asbury Pitman.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *Principal*, William B. Aspinwall.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1885. *Principal*, Charles M. Herlihy.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *Principal*, Roy L. Smith.

At Barnstable (Hyannis) — Opened September, 1897. *Principal*, Herbert H. Howes.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *Principal*, Clarence M. Weed.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. *Principal and Director of Art Education in Massachusetts*, C. Edward Newell.

FALL RIVER, THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF, TRUSTEES OF.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Superintendent of Schools; Thomas B. Bassett, Fall River, 1931; John Goss (*Treasurer*), Fall River, 1931; Edmund Cote, Fall River, 1931; Arthur B. Barnes, Fall River, 1931; James A. Burke, Fall River, 1931; Arthur S. Phillips, Fall River, 1932; James Tansey, Fall River, 1932; Frank E. Arnzen, Fall River, 1932; Edward B. Varney, Fall River, 1932; James W. Anthony, Fall River, 1932; George D. Flynn, Jr., Fall River, 1933; William Hopewell (*Clerk*), Fall River, 1933; John S. Brayton (*Vice President*), Fall River, 1933; Frank L. Carpenter, Fall River, 1933; James Sinclair (*President*), Fall River, 1933.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Hugh J. Molloy, Lowell, 1931; T. Ellis Ramsdell, Great Barrington (Housatonic), 1931; Ralph K. Hubbard, Webster, 1931; Thomas T. Clark, Billerica, 1931; Joseph A. Gagnon, Lowell, 1931; Frederick A. Flather, Lowell, 1932; Henry A. Bodwell, Andover, 1932; Edward M. Abbott, Westford (Graniteville), 1932; Nellie C. Boutwell, Malden, 1932; Irving Southworth, Andover, 1932; Royal P. White (*Vice Chairman*), Lowell, 1933; Edward B. Wentworth, Malden, 1933; Philip S. Marden, Lowell, 1933; Frank L. McCool, Wellesley, 1933; Charles W. Churchill, Lowell, 1933. *Clerk*, Charles H. Eames, Lowell.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

Mayor; Commissioner of Education; Superintendent of Schools; George Walker, New Bedford, 1931; Abbott P. Smith (*President*), New Bedford, 1931; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1931; Frederick W. Steele, New Bedford, 1931; Elton S. Wilde, New Bedford, 1931; Frederic Taber (*Treasurer*), New Bedford, 1932; Joseph H. Handford, New Bedford, 1932; Thomas F. Glennon, New Bedford, 1932; Lila A. Neves, New Bedford, 1932; Benjamin F. Proud, New Bedford, 1932; Charles M. Holmes, New Bedford, 1933; James O. Thompson, Jr. (*Clerk*), New Bedford, 1933; Joseph W. Bailey, New Bedford, 1933; Charles F. Prior, Fairhaven, 1933; John T. Kirk, New Bedford, 1933.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Clarence E. Perkins, Winthrop, 1931; William E. McKay (*Chairman*), Boston, 1932; Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge, 1933. *Executive Secretary*, William H. Dimick, Boston. 14 Beacon Street (Room 502), Boston.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES.

[The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, §§ 5 and 6, as amended.]

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William J. Thayer, Worcester, 1931; Josephine R. Dresser, Worcester, 1932; Anna C. Tatman (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1933; William J. Delahanty, Worcester, 1934; Edward F. Fletcher (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1935; Howard W. Cowee, Worcester, 1936; John G. Perman, Worcester, 1937.

Superintendent — William A. Bryan, M.D.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Julius Berkowitz, New Bedford, 1931; Elizabeth C. M. Gifford (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1932; Mary B. Besse, Wareham, 1933; Samuel Stone, Attleboro, 1934; Arthur B. Reed (*Chairman*), North Abington, 1935; Charles C. Cain, Jr., Taunton, 1936; Asa A. Mills, Fall River, 1937.

Superintendent — Ralph M. Chambers, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — George C. Lunt, Greenfield, 1931; Emily N. Newton (*Secretary*), Holyoke, 1932; Caroline A. Yale, Northampton, 1933; Walter L. Stevens (*Chairman*), Northampton, 1934; Charles W.

King, Chicopee, 1935; Lawrence Chapin, Springfield, 1936; Albert M. Darling, Sunderland, 1937.

Superintendent — Theodore A. Hoch, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — James F. Ingraham, Jr., Peabody, 1931; Arthur C. Nason, Newburyport, 1932; Annie T. Flagg, Andover, 1933; Albion L. Danforth, Winchester, 1934; William W. Laws, Beverly, 1935; Anna P. Marsh (*Secretary*), Danvers, 1936; S. Herbert Wilkins (*Chairman*), Salem, 1937.

Superintendent — Clarence A. Bonner, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Thomas F. Dolan, Newton, 1931; John Lowell Bacon, Southborough, 1932; John A. Frye, Marlborough, 1933; Sewall C. Brackett, Boston, 1934; N. Emmons Paine (*Chairman*), West Newton, 1935; Emily Young O'Brien, Brookline, 1936; Flora L. Mason (*Secretary*), Taunton, 1937.

Superintendent — Walter E. Lang, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Christian Lantz (*Secretary*), Salem, 1931; Louise M. Williams, Taunton, 1932; George O. Clark, Boston, 1933; Danforth W. Comins, Concord, 1934; Eva M. Watson, Boston, 1935; Walter Channing, Dover, 1936; Eugene M. Carman, Somerville, 1937.

Superintendent — Elisha H. Cohoon, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

At Palmer.

Trustees — Warren H. Hamilton, Chicopee, 1931; Henry K. Hyde, Ware, 1932; George A. Moore (*Chairman*), Palmer, 1933; George D. Storrs, Ware, 1934; Joseph L. Simon, Salem, 1935; Elizabeth E. Hormel (*Secretary*), Boston, 1936; Mary B. Townsley, Springfield, 1937.

Superintendent — Morgan B. Hodskins, M.D.

GARDNER STATE COLONY.

Trustees — Frederic A. Washburn (*Chairman*), Boston, 1931; Richard Thornton Fisher, Petersham, 1932; Owen A. Hoban, Gardner, 1933; George A. Marshall, Fitchburg, 1934; Grace Nichols, Boston, 1935; Thomas H. Shea, Fitchburg, 1936; Amie H. Coes (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1937.

Superintendent — Charles E. Thompson, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

At Waltham.

Trustees — Theodore Chamberlin, Concord, 1931; Helen C. Taylor, Newton, 1932; Russell H. Stafford, Brookline, 1933; Thomas N. Carver, Cambridge, 1934; Francis J. Barnes (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1935; Moses H. Gulesian, Newton, 1936. *Secretary*, Charles E. Ware, Fitchburg.

Superintendent — Ransom A. Greene, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — George W. Gay, Newton, 1931; Katherine D. Hardwick, Quincy, 1932; Albert L. Harwood (*Chairman*), Newton, 1933; Herbert C. Parsons (*Secretary*), Newton, 1934; Thomas H. Ratigan, Boston, 1935; Mary Stewart Scott, Brookline, 1936; Philip Rubenstein, Boston, 1937.

Acting Superintendent — Raymond A. Kinmonth, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — J. Waldo Pond, Boston, 1931; Albert Evans, Boston, 1932; Katherine G. Devine (*Secretary*), Milton, 1933; John A. Kiggen, Boston, 1934; Edna W. Dreyfus, Brookline, 1935; Henry Lefavour (*Chairman*), Boston, 1936; Charles B. Frothingham, Lynn, 1937.

Superintendent — James V. May, M.D.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Claire Hubbard Gurney, Quincy, 1931; Minna R. Mulligan, Natick, 1932; William H. Bannon, Foxborough, 1933; Thomas J. Scanlan, Boston, 1934; Charles A. Littlefield (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1935; Horace A. Keith, Brockton, 1936; Bennet B. Bristol, Foxborough, 1937.

Superintendent — Roderick B. Dexter, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Enos H. Bigelow, Framingham, 1931; Winslow P. Burhoe, Boston, 1932; Ernest L. Anderson, Worcester, 1933; Francis Prescott, Grafton, 1934; Margaret Cashman (*Secretary*), Newburyport, 1935; Frank B. Hall (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1936; Flora M. Cangiano, Hingham, 1937.

Superintendent — Harlan L. Paine, M.D.

BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William J. Sullivan, Boston, 1931; Charles F. Rowley, Brookline, 1932; William Healy (*Chairman*), Natick, 1933; Carrie I. Felch, Boston, 1934; Allan W. Rowe, Boston, 1935; Esther M. Andrews (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1936; Channing Frothingham, Boston, 1937.

Director — C. Macfie Campbell, M.D.

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — John I. Donna, Pittsfield, 1931; Edwin C. Gilbert, Springfield (Indian Orchard), 1932; Elizabeth D. Nash (*Secretary*), Greenfield, 1933; James L. Harrop, Worcester, 1934; Frances E. Cheney, Northampton, 1935; Theodore S. Bacon (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1936; Frederick A. Farrar, Northampton, 1937.

Superintendent — George E. McPherson, M.D.

METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

At Waltham.

Trustees — [To be appointed in January, 1933. See Acts of 1930, Chapter 403, § 5.]

Acting Superintendent — Clifford D. Moore, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN.

At Baldwinville.

[See General Laws, Chapter 123, § 48.]

Trustees — George B. Dewson, Milton, 1931; Herbert S. Morley (*President*), Templeton (Baldwinville), 1932; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg, 1933; Edith H. Sears, Boston, 1934; Jenness K. Dexter, Springfield, 1935. *Clerk*, Robert N. Wallis, Fitchburg.

Superintendent — Harold C. Arey, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

RUTLAND STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Ernest B. Emerson, M.D.

NORTH READING STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Carl C. MacCorison, M.D.

LAKEVILLE STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Leon A. Alley, M.D.

WESTFIELD STATE SANATORIUM.

Superintendent — Roy Morgan, M.D.

PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS)
(Acts of 1926, Chapter 391, § 4).

Superintendent — George M. Sullivan, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Trustees — James W. McDonald (*Chairman*), Marlborough, 1931; Eugene T. Connolly, Beverly, 1932; Ransom C. Pingree, Boston, 1932; Josephine Bleakie Colburn, Wellesley Hills, 1933; Benjamin F. Felt, Melrose, 1933; Amy Ethel Taylor, Lexington, 1934; Clarence J. McKenzie, Winthrop, 1934; Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1935; William B. Thurber, Milton, 1935.

Secretary, Robert J. Watson, Wellesley. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

Superintendent of Boys' Parole Branch — John J. Smith. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

Superintendent of Girls' Parole Branch — Almeda F. Cree. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

Lyman School for Boys — *At Westborough.*

Superintendent — Charles A. Keeler.

Industrial School for Girls — *At Lancaster.*

Superintendent — Catharine M. Campbell.

Industrial School for Boys — *At Shirley.*

Superintendent — George P. Campbell.

STATE INFIRMARY.

At Tewksbury.

Trustees — Francis W. Anthony, Haverhill, 1931; C. Forrest Martin (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1931; Walter F. Dearborn, Cambridge, 1931; Robert G. Stone, Brookline, 1932; Nellie E. Talbot (*Secretary*), Brookline, 1932; Dennis D. Sullivan, Middleborough, 1932; Mary E. Cogan, Stoneham, 1933.

Superintendent and Resident Physician — John H. Nichols, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

AT CANTON.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — George H. Ellis, Newton, 1931; Walter C. Baylies (*Chairman*), Taunton, 1932; William F. Fitzgerald, Brookline, 1933; Robert Soutter, Boston, 1934; Andrew Marshall, Boston, 1935.

Superintendent — John E. Fish, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By Chapter 46 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Joseph H. O'Neil, Boston, 1931; Pauline Revere Thayer, Lancaster, 1931; Thomas B. Gannett, Milton, 1931; Edwin S. Webster, Boston (Chestnut Hill), 1931.

Director — Frederic A. Washburn, M.D.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At Watertown.

[By Chapter 96 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — William L. Richardson, Boston, 1931; Maria Purdon, Milton (Hyde Park), 1931; Henry K. Sherrill, Boston, 1931; George P. O'Conor, Boston, 1931.

Director — Edward E. Allen.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At Boston.

[By Chapter 28 of the Resolves of 1872, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Managers — B. H. Bristow Draper, Hopedale, 1931; Sinclair Weeks, Newton, 1931.

Director — Frederic A. Washburn, M.D.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chelsea.

[By Chapter 282 of the Acts of 1889, three Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Robert E. Goodwin, Concord, 1931; John D. Billings, Belmont, 1932; William B. Edgar, Fall River, 1933.

Commandant — Charles W. Parker.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By Chapter 358 of the Acts of 1890, five Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Henry A. Wyman, Boston, 1931; Henry L. Houghton, Boston, 1931; Talbot Aldrich, Boston, 1932; Harry O. Spalding, Wellesley, 1932; Elwyn G. Preston, Lexington, 1933.

Superintendent — Henry M. Pollock, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1909, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Irvin McDowell Garfield, Boston, 1933; William Amory, Boston, 1936.

Superintendent — Joseph B. Howland, M.D.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See chapter 38, General Laws.]

[Corrected to Jan. 1, 1931.]

Barnstable County.

District.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Harrie D. Handy, Harwich, 1931.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Ernest F. Curry, Bourne, 1932. *Associate*, William D. Kenney, Barnstable, 1932.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Clarence P. Curley, Provincetown, 1934.

Berkshire County.

District.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — James W. Bunce, North Adams, 1935. *Associate*, Byron E. Howe, Adams, 1934.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Henry Colt, Pittsfield, 1936. *Associate*, Joseph D. Howe, Pittsfield, 1933.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — Franklin C. Downing, Stockbridge, 1936. *Associate*, George S. Wickham, Lee, 1936.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — John B. Beebe, Great Barrington, 1932. *Associate*, Clifford S. Chapin, Great Barrington, 1932.

Bristol County.

District.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Jesse W. Battershall, Attleboro, 1932. *Associate*, Edward S. Ward, North Attleborough, 1937.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Charles A. Atwood, Taunton, 1933. *Associate*, Andrew J. McGraw, Taunton, 1933.

3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — Frederick R. Barnes, Fall River, 1934. *Associate*, James H. Walsh, Fall River, 1935.

4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — Daniel P. O'Brien, New Bedford, 1935. *Associate*, Charles Shanks, New Bedford, 1935.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Clement C. Nevin, Edgartown, 1936. *Associate*, Hubert T. Dean, Oak Bluffs, 1936.

2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Orland S. Mayhew, Tisbury, 1933.

3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — Thomas C. Cosgrove, Tisbury, 1936.

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — Ira B. Hull, Gloucester, 1937. *Associate*, Philip W. Rowley, Gloucester, 1937.

2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — George G. Bailey, Ipswich, 1932. *Associate*, John G. Corcoran, Hamilton, 1932.

3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Randolph C. Hurd, Newburyport, 1934 *Associate*, Peter J. Mullen, Amesbury, 1937.

4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — Francis W. Anthony, Haverhill, 1935. *Associate*, Thomas N. Stone, Haverhill, 1935.

5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — Victor A. Reed, Lawrence, 1936. *Associate*, George B. Sargent, Lawrence, 1936.

6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Elmer S. Bagnall, Groveland, 1934. *Associate*, Byron Sanborn, Topsfield, 1937.

7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Ralph E. Stone, Beverly, 1933. *Associate*, Whitman G. Stickney, Beverly, 1933.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — S. Chase Tucker, Peabody, 1935. *Associate*, Ralph E. Foss, Peabody, 1935.

9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Nathaniel Pope Breed, Lynn, 1933. *Associate*, Loring Grimes, Swampscott, 1931.

10. — Salem and Marblehead. — James E. Simpson, Salem, 1936. *Associate*, Ignatius Zielinski, Salem, 1936.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Stanton J Ten Broeck, Orange, 1934. *Associate*, Francis E. Johnson, Erving, 1934.

Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Halbert G. Stetson, Greenfield, 1935. *Associate*, Richard A. McGillicuddy, Montague, 1936.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — Howard B. Marble, Shelburne, 1932. *Associate*, Harry L. Craft, Ashfield, 1934.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Jacob P. Schneider, Palmer, 1931. *Associate*, Thomas H. Greenway, Palmer, 1937.

2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — Fred D. Jones, Springfield, 1934. *Associate*, Carl A. Schillander, Springfield, 1936.

3. — Holyoke. — Frank A. Woods, Holyoke, 1937. *Associate*, Stanley C. Cox, Holyoke, 1937.

4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Edward S. Smith, Westfield, 1934. *Associate*, Robert D. Hildreth, Westfield, 1935.

5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Samuel E. Fletcher, Chicopee, 1932. *Associate*, Armand O. Metivier, Chicopee, 1931.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Edward W. Brown, Northampton, 1931. *Associate*, William P. Stutson, Cummington, 1933.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — Charles J. Hanson, Easthampton, 1931. *Associate*, Francis Robinson, Worthington, 1935.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — George W. Rawson, Amherst, 1934. *Associate*, Henry E. Doonan, South Hadley, 1932.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott and Ware. — Willard B. Segur, Enfield, 1935. *Associate*, Maurice W. Pearson, Ware, 1935.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1933. *Associate*, Donald E. Currier, Cambridge, 1931.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Thomas M. Durrell, Somerville, 1935. *Associate*, Fritz W. Gay, Malden, 1935.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Roscoe D. Perley, Melrose, 1932. *Associate*, Paul H. Provandie, Melrose, 1936.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — Vernon C. Stewart, Woburn, 1932. *Associate*, Fred S. Piper, Lexington, 1934.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Marshall L. Alling, Lowell, 1937. *Associate*, Mason D. Bryant, Lowell, 1937.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Henry J. Walcott, Concord, 1931. *Associate*, Charles W. Hutchinson, Concord, 1932.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — George L. West, Newton, 1933. *Associate*, T. Morton Gallagher, Newton, 1933.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — James Glass, Framingham, 1932. *Associate*, Michael F. Burke, Natick, 1932.

Middlesex County — *Concluded.*

District.

9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — Norman M. Hunter, Hudson, 1935. *Associate*, Clyde H. Merrill, Marlborough, 1935.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Frank S. Bulkeley, Ayer, 1932. *Associate*, Herbert B. Priest, Ayer, 1936

Nantucket County.

District.

1. — Frank E. Lewis, Nantucket, 1937.

Norfolk County.

District.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Arthur S. Hartwell, Norwood, 1935. *Associate*, Frederic A. Stanwood, Wellesley, 1935.
2. — Cohasset. — Oliver H. Howe, Cohasset, 1936.
3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — Frederick E. Jones, Quincy, 1934. *Associate*, George V. Higgins, Randolph, 1935.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — John C. Fraser, Weymouth, 1935. *Associate*, Cornelius A. Sullivan, Braintree, 1936
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — William O. Faxon, Stoughton, 1936. *Associate*, Edward H. Ewing, Stoughton, 1933.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Francis A. Bragg, Foxborough, 1932. *Associate*, Carl E. Richardson, Franklin, 1932.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — John H. Wyman, Medway, 1934. *Associate*, Frank J. Piper, Millis, 1936.
8. — Brookline. — William C. Mackie, Brookline, 1932. *Associate*, Frederick L. Hayes, Brookline, 1932.

Plymouth County.

District.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Walter W. Fullerton, Brockton, 1933. *Associate*, Peirce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1934.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — Gilman Osgood, Rockland, 1935. *Associate*, Joseph Frame, Rockland, 1934.

3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — Edgar D. Hill, Plymouth, 1934. *Associate*, Nathaniel K. Noyes, Duxbury, 1933.

4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — A. Vincent Smith, Middleborough, 1933. *Associate*, Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1933.

5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — John A. Peterson, Hingham, 1931. *Associate*, Thomas B. Alexander, Scituate, 1932.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — Timothy Leary, Boston, 1931; George B. Magrath, Boston, 1936. *Associates*, William H. Watters, Boston, 1931; William J. Brickley, Boston, 1934.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — James F. Cuddy, Athol, 1932. *Associate*, Alphonso V. Bowker, Athol, 1937.

2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — Herbert W. Ellam, Gardner, 1937. *Associate*, George A. Mossman, Gardner, 1937.

3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — D. Sidney Woodworth, Fitchburg, 1937. *Associate*, Harry P. Blodgett, Leominster, 1937.

4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — James J. Goodwin, Clinton, 1935. *Associate*, Charles R. Abbott, Clinton, 1935.

5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Roland S. Newton, Westborough, 1931. *Associate*, John Lowell Bacon, Jr., Southborough, 1937.

6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — William J. Clarke, Milford, 1934. *Associate*, George F. Curley, Milford, 1934.

7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — W. Edward Balmer, Northbridge (Whitinsville), 1933. *Associate*, George T. Little, Uxbridge, 1933.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — **Albert J. McCrea, Southbridge, 1931.** ***Associate,*** Alvin Moses, Charlton, 1934.

9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Charles A. Deland, Warren, 1934. *Associate*, James C. Austin, Spencer, 1934.

10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — **Harlan W. Angier, Hardwick, 1935.** ***Associate,*** Daniel B. Cheetham, South Barre, 1935.

11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — **Frederick H. Baker, Worcester, 1937.** ***Associate,*** **Ernest L. Hunt, Worcester, 1933.**

COLLEGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WITH THEIR PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES.

(Corrected to Jan. 1, 1931.)

HARVARD COLLEGE.

(Cambridge.)

[Founded 1636.]

CORPORATION.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, *President.*

Fellows.

Thomas Nelson Perkins. John Farwell Moors.
William Lawrence. Charles Pelham Curtis, Jr.
Jeremiah Smith, Jr.

HENRY LEE SHATTUCK, *Treasurer.*
JOHN WILBER LOWES, *Deputy Treasurer.*
FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL, *Secretary to the Corporation.*

BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

Members ex Officio.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, *President of the University.*
HENRY LEE SHATTUCK, *Treasurer of the University.*

Elective Members.

Term of office expires June, 1931.

Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe. Arthur Woods.
Albert Thompson Perkins. Barrett Wendell.
Roger Irving Lee.

Term of office expires June, 1932.

LeBaron Russell Briggs. Franklin Swift Billings.
Charles MacVeagh. Philip Stockton.
Thomas Jefferson Coolidge.

HARVARD COLLEGE — *Concluded.*

Term of office expires June, 1933.

Julian William Mack. Roger Wolcott.
James Handasyd Perkins. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr.
Elliott Carr Cutler.

Term of office expires June, 1934.

Homer Gage. Jesse Isidor Straus.
Joseph Lee. Mark Sullivan.
Leverett Saltonstall.

Term of office expires June, 1935.

Charles Allerton Coolidge. Hugh Cabot.
William Sydney Thayer. Henry James.
William Tudor Gardiner.

Term of office expires June, 1936.

Charles Francis Adams. Samuel Smith Drury.
Learned Hand. Walter Sherman Gifford.
Elihu Root, Jr.

WINTHROP HOWLAND WADE, *Secretary of the Board of Overseers.*

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

(Williamstown.)

[Chartered 1793.]

CORPORATION.

HARRY A. GARFIELD, *President.*

Trustees.

Bentley W. Warren. Herbert J. Brown.
Harry P. Dewey. Quincy Bent.
Henry Lefavour. Frederic T. Wood.
Bliss Perry. Henry R. Johnston.
Clark Williams. Vanderpoel Adriance.
William P. Sidley. Robert H. Jeffrey.
Alfred C. Chapin. Mark W. Maclay.
Francis H. Dewey. Herbert H. Lehman.

WILLARD E. HOYT, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

AMHERST COLLEGE.

(Amherst.)

[Incorporated 1825.]

CORPORATION.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, *President.*

Arthur Stanley Pease.	Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.
Charles H. Allen.	Calvin Coolidge.
Arthur Curtiss James.	George D. Pratt.
Cornelius H. Patton.	Stanley King.
Arthur L. Gillett.	Alfred E. Stearns.
Frank W. Stearns.	Louis G. Caldwell.
Dwight W. Morrow.	Robert W. Maynard.
Arthur P. Rugg.	Charles K. Arter.

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary.*
HARRY W. KIDDER, *Treasurer.*

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

(South Hadley.)

[Founded 1837.]

MARY EMMA WOOLLEY, *President of the College.*

Trustees.

JOSEPH A. SKINNER, *President.*

Henry A. Stimson.*	Richard S. Childs.
Henry B. Day.	George Dwight Pratt.
Rockwell Harmon Potter.	James M. Speers.
Frank B. Towne.	Florence Purington.
Mrs. Richard M. Hoe.*	William J. Davidson.
William Horace Day.	Elbert A. Harvey.
Edward N. White.	Henry P. Kendall.
F. Boyd Edwards.	Henry K. Hyde.
F. C. Schwedtman.*	Howell Cheney.

Edgar S. Furniss.

Clara F. Clement,
Elizabeth G. Wilkins,
Mary Hume Maguire,
Amy Rowland,
Susan Doane Arnold,
} *Chosen by the Alumnæ.*

Mary Emma Woolley, *Ex Officio.*

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* Honorary trustees.

MIDDLESEX COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(Boston and Waltham.)

[Founded 1846. Chartered 1849.]

Trustees.

HORATIO S. CARD, *President.*
JOHN F. CORREA, *Secretary.*
ROSE F. JANNINI, *Treasurer.*
FRANK L. WHIPPLE, M.D., *Dean.*

B. C. Williams. Francis Licata

TUFTS COLLEGE.

(Medford.)

[Incorporated 1850.]

JOHN ALBERT COUSENS, *President.*

Trustees.

HAROLD EDWARD SWEET, *President.*

Sumner Robinson.
Arthur Ellery Mason.
Arthur Winslow Peirce.
John Albert Cousens.
Ira Rich Kent.
Charles Hial Darling.
Robert Calthrop Brown.
Guy Monroe Winslow.
Melvin Maynard Johnson.
J. Porter Russell.
Thomas Oliver Marvin.
Cora Polk Dewick.
Frederick Samuel Fogg.
Robert William Hill.
John Russell Macomber.
Payson Smith.
Vincent Eaton Tomlinson.
Frederick Crosby Hodgdon.
Eugene Bucklin Bowen.
Richard Bradford Coolidge.
Charles Rice Gow.
Thomas Sawyer Knight.
Frank Howard Lahey.
Louis Craig Cornish.
Frank Warren Knowlton.

WILLARD EUGENE MCGREGOR, *Treasurer.*
HARVEY EASTMAN AVERILL, *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

(179 Longwood Avenue, Boston.)

[Founded 1823. Incorporated 1852.]

Trustees.

WILLIAM H. GLOVER, *President.*
LEON C. ELLIS, *Vice President.*
CHARLES A. STOVER, *Vice President.*
LYMAN W. GRIFFIN, *Secretary.*
IRVING P. GAMMON, *Treasurer.*
HENRY A. ESTABROOK, *Auditor.*

C. Herbert Packard.
William R. Acheson.
John R. Sawyer.
Adolph H. Ackermann.
William S. Briry.
Arthur C. Morey.
Carlton B. Wheeler.
Samuel M. Best.
J. Everett Brown.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY, *Dean.*

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

(Cambridge.)

[Incorporated 1861.]

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

SAMUEL WESLEY STRATTON, *Chairman.*
KARL TAYLOR COMPTON, *President.*
WALTER HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*
EVERETT MORSS, *Treasurer.*

Life Members.

Howard A. Carson.
Francis H. Williams.
John R. Freeman.
A. Lawrence Lowell.
Elihu Thomson.
Charles A. Stone.
Francis R. Hart.
Everett Morss.
William Endicott.
W. Cameron Forbes.
A. Farwell Bemis.
Edwin S. Webster.
Pierre S. duPont.
Frank A. Vanderlip.
Charles Hayden.
Charles T. Main.
George Eastman.
Harry J. Carlson.
Gerard Swope.
Arthur D. Little.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY — *Concluded.*

Franklin W. Hobbs.
William H. Bovey.
William R. Kales.
Joseph W. Powell.
Henry A. Morss.
Francis W. Fabyan.
John E. Aldred.
Frank W. Lovejoy.
Walter Humphreys.
Victor M. Cutter.

Term Members.

Term of office expires June, 1931.

Paul W. Litchfield. John R. Macomber. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

Term of office expires June, 1932.

Roger W. Babson. Elisha Lee. William Z. Ripley.

Term of office expires June, 1933.

Lammot du Pont. Frank B. Jewett.

Term of office expires June, 1934.

Alexander Macomber. Calvin W. Rice. Maurice R. Schartt.

Term of office expires, June, 1935.

Godfrey L. Cabot. William D. Coolidge. Redfield Proctor.

On the Part of the Commonwealth.

His Excellency the Governor.
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court
The Commissioner of Education.

BOSTON COLLEGE.

(Chestnut Hill, Newton.)

[Incorporated 1863.]

Trustees.

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Patrick J. McHugh.
John C. O'Connell.
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MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Amherst.)

[Founded 1863.]

ROSCOE W. THATCHER, *President.*

Trustees.

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1931.

Harold L. Frost. Frank Gerrett.

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1932

Charles H. Preston. Carlton D. Richardson

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1933.

Davis R. Dewey. John F. Gannon.

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1934.

George H. Ellis. Philip F. Whitmore.

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1935.

Frederick D. Griggs. John Chandler.

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1936.

Nathaniel I. Bowditch. Howard S. Russell.

Term of office expires Jan. 1, 1937.

James F. Bacon. Sarah Louise Arnold.

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His Excellency the Governor.
The Commissioner of Education.
The Commissioner of Agriculture.
The President of the College.

Officers.

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Vice President — GEORGE H. ELLIS.
Secretary — ROBERT D. HAWLEY.
Treasurer — FRED C. KENNEY.
Auditor — FRANK GERRETT.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS.

(Worcester.)

[Founded 1843. Incorporated 1865.]

JOHN M. FOX, *President.*
MICHAEL EARLS, *Vice President.*

Board of Trustees.

JOHN M. FOX, *President.*
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WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated 1865.]

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

(Boston.)

[Incorporated 1869.]

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Office, 688 Boylston Street.

WILLIAM M. WARREN, *Dean, College of Liberal Arts.*
EVERETT W. LORD, *Dean, College of Business Administration.*
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WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

(Wellesley.)

[Incorporated 1870.]

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(Northampton.)

[Incorporated 1871.]

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GEORGE P. HYDE, *Treasurer.*

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY.

(30 Huntington Avenue, Boston.)

[Established 1880.]

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HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, *Dean.*
EDNA M. SHAW, *Registrar.*
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Edward Howard Griggs.	Russell H. Stafford.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(517 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1880.]

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Joseph A. Martin.
Elizabeth M. Shurtleff.
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CAROLUS M. COBB, *Dean.*
EDWARD L. D. TURNER, *Registrar.*

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

(Cambridge.)

[Incorporated 1882.]

Trustees.

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Fanny Peabody Mason.
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Henry Adams Morss.
Frances Parkman.
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ATLANTIC UNION COLLEGE.

(South Lancaster.)

[Incorporated 1883.]

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

(Springfield.)

[Chartered 1885.]

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INTERNATIONAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION COLLEGE.

(Springfield.)

[Founded 1885.]

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Robert S. Ross.
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S. Wirt Wiley.
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Walter M. Wood.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated 1887.]

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MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

(415 Newbury Street, Boston.)

[Established 1897. Incorporated 1898.]

Trustees.

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George W. Goode.
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C. MARSHALL TYLER, *Dean.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE.

(300 The Fenway, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1899.]

HENRY LEFAVOUR, *President.*

CORPORATION.

HENRY LEFAVOUR, *President.*
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Francis Prescott.
James H. Ropes.
Margaret C. Smith.
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JACKSON COLLEGE.

(Medford.)

[Chartered 1910.]

JOHN ALBERT COUSENS, *President.*

Trustees.

HAROLD EDWARD SWEET, *President.*

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Arthur Ellery Mason.
Arthur Winslow Peirce.
John Albert Cousens.
Ira Rich Kent.
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J. Porter Russell.
Thomas Oliver Marvin.
Cora Polk Dewick.
Frederick Samuel Fogg.
Robert William Hill.
John Russell Macomber.
Payson Smith.
Vincent Eaton Tomlinson.
Frederick Crosby Hodgdon.

JACKSON COLLEGE — *Concluded.*

Eugene Bucklin Bowen.
Richard Bradford Coolidge.
Charles Rice Gow.
Thomas Sawyer Knight.
Frank Howard Lahey.
Louis Craig Cornish.
Frank Warren Knowlton.

Willard Eugene McGregor, *Treasurer.*
Harvey Eastman Averill, *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*

WHEATON COLLEGE.

(Norton.)

[Founded 1834. Chartered 1912.]

John Edgar Park, *President.*
Miriam Feronia Carpenter, *Dean.*

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NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY.

(316 Huntington Avenue, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1916.]

Frank Palmer Speare, *President.*

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William Converse Chick, *Vice Chairman.*
Ernest Lovering, *Treasurer.*
Galen David Light, *Secretary.*

Wilman Edward Adams.
Alfred Harlowe Avery.
Paul Foster Clark.
William James Davidson.
Walter Gee Davis.
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NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY — *Concluded.*

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Benjamin Alvey Franklin.
Franklin Wile Ganse.
Arthur Stoddard Johnson.
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Thomas Hasting Russell.
Sabin Pond Sanger.
Frank Palmer Speare.
Francis Robert Carnegie Steele.
Robert Treat Paine Storer.

GORDON COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY AND MISSIONS.

(30 Evans Way, Boston.)

[Founded 1889. Incorporated 1916.]

NATHAN R. WOOD, *President.*
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Frederick D. Sterritt.
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ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

(Worcester.)

[Incorporated 1917.]

CRESCENT ARMANET, *President.*
JUDE VERSTAEN, *Dean.*
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Trustees.

CRESCENT ARMANET, *President.*
LAMBERT SAIVE, *Treasurer.*
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Rodolphe Martel.
Jude Verstaen.
Marius Dumoulin.
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EASTERN NAZARENE COLLEGE.

(East Elm Avenue, Wollaston.)

[Incorporated 1920.]

R. WAYNE GARDNER, *President.*

Trustees.

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D. E. Higgs.
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EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

(400 The Fenway, Boston.)

[Incorporated 1921.]

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Frances Garey.
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Mary O'Connell.

THE REGIS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(Weston.)

[Chartered 1927.]

WILLIAM H. O'CONNELL, *President Ex Officio.*

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MARGARET M. POWERS, *Clerk.*
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Margaret M. Powers.
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Mary E. Cunningham.
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HEBREW TEACHERS COLLEGE.

(Roxbury.)

[Organized 1921. Incorporated 1927.]

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(Chicopee.)

[Established 1928.]

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MARY A. HORRIGAN, *Dean.*

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POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to December 31, 1930.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked * are open only during the summer months.]

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet,*	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Adamsdale,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Antassawamock Neck,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Arlington,	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Asbury Grove,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.
Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Astor.	Boston,	Suffolk.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
Auburndale,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Avon,	Avon,	Norfolk.
Ayer,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Ayers Village,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Babson Park,	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Back Bay Annex,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Bakers Island,*	Salem,	Essex.
Balance Rock,*	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Baldwinsville,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Ballard Vale,	Andover,	Essex.
Bancroft,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barre Plains,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barrowsville,	Norton,	Bristol.
Bass River,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Beach Bluff,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Becket,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Bedford,	Bedford,	Middlesex.
Beechwood,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Belchertown,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Belmont,	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Bernardston,	Bernardston,	Franklin.
Beverly,	Beverly,	Essex.
Beverly Farms,	Beverly,	Essex.
Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Blackinton,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
Blackstone,	Blackstone,	Worcester.
Blandford,	Blandford,	Hampden.
Bolton,	Bolton,	Worcester.
Bondsville,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Boston,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Bourne,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Bournedale,	Bourne,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
Boylston Center,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Bradford,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Bradstreet,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Braintree,	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Brant Rock,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable,
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Brier,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Brighton,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Brightwood,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline,	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookline Village,	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Burlington Avenue Annex,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge,	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge A (Cambpt.),	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge B (N. Camb.),	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge C (E. Camb.),	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge Street,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Camp Merrill,*	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Centralville,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles River,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Charles Street,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlestown,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
Chelsea,	Chelsea,	Suffolk.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Falls,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Hall,	Lawrence,	Essex.
City Mills,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Clifford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Coldbrook Springs,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Collinsville,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Colrain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Commercial Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Cooleyville,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cove Landing,*	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Craigville,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushing,*	Salisbury,	Essex.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Dana,	Dana,	Worcester.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Deer Island,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Dodge,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Dodgeville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Dorchester,	Boston,	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Dorchester Center,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
East Arlington,	Arlington,	Middlesex.
East Boston,	Boston,	Suffolk.
East Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
East Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
East Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
East Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
East Douglas,	Douglas,	Worcester.
East Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
East Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
East Freetown,	Freetown,	Bristol.
East Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
Easthampton,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
East Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
East Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
East Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
East Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
East Long Meadow,	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
East Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
East Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
East Milton,	Milton,	Norfolk.
East Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
East Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
Eastondale,	Easton,	Bristol.
East Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
East Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
East Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
East Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
East Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
East Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
East Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
East Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
East Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
East Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
East Watertown,	Watertown,	Middlesex.
East Weymouth,	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
East Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
East Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Edgartown,	Edgartown,	Dukes.
Egypt,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Elmwood,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Enfield,	Enfield,	Hampshire.
Erving,	Erving,	Franklin.
Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Essex,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Everett,	Everett,	Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
Fairlawn,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Fall River,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,*	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Farley,	Erving,	Franklin.
Farnams,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Farnumsville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Federal,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Federal Reserve,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Findlen,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Fisherville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forest Park,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Franklin Park,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Furnace,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Gay Head,	Gay Head,	Dukes.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Granville Center,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwich Village,	Greenwich,	Hampshire.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Hartsville,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Hayden Row,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Highlands,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Hillsboro,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hingham Center,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Inman Square,	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Interlaken,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.
Island Creek,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Islington,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	Holden,	Worcester.
Kenberma,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Kendal Green,	Weston.	Middlesex.
Kendall Square,	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Kingston,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Lake Pleasant,	Montague,	Franklin.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Laurel Park,*	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
Leeds,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Leicester,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Lenox Dale,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Leominster,	Leominster,	Worcester.
Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Lexington,	Lexington,	Middlesex.
Leyden,	Leyden,	Franklin.
Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
Linwood,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Lithia,	Goshen,	Hampshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Little Neck,*	Ipswich,	Essex.
Littleton,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Long Island,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Lowell,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	Ludlow,	Hampden.
Lund's Corner,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lynnfield Center,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lyonsville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Magnolia,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Malden,	Malden,	Middlesex.
Manchaug,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marblehead Neck,*	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford,	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside,	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Melrose,	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.
Menemsha,*	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrick,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Merrimacport,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middle Street,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millington,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton,	Milton,	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Monponsett,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montague City,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Monterey,	Monterey,	Berkshire.
Montgomery,	Montgomery,	Hampden.
Montville,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
Monument Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Moores Corner,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Morningdale,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Mount Hermon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Mount Saint James,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Mount Tom,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
Nabnasset,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Nahant,	Nahant,	Essex.
Nantasket Beach,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
Navy Yard,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Needham,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Needham Heights,	Needham,	Norfolk.
New Bedford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
New Boston,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
New Braintree,	New Braintree,	Worcester.
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Essex.
New Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
New Marlboro,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
New Salem,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Newton,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Center,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Lower Falls,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newtonville,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Nobscot,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,*	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Norfolk,	Norfolk.	Norfolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Norfolk Downs,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
North Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
North Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
North Adams,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
North Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Northampton,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
North Andover,	North Andover,	Essex.
North Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
North Attleboro,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
North Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
North Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Northboro,	Northborough,	Worcester.
Northbridge,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
North Brookfield,	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
North Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
North Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
North Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
North Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
North Dana,	Dana,	Worcester.
North Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
North Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
North Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
North Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
North Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
North Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
North Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
North Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
North Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
North Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
North Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
North Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
North Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
North Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
North Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
North Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
North Plymouth.	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
North Postal Annex,	Boston,	Suffolk.
North Quincy,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
North Reading,	North Reading,	Middlesex.
North Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
North Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
North Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
North Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Weymouth,	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
North Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Norwell,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Norwood,	Norwood,	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake,*	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs,	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
Oakdale,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
Oakham,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Onset,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Otter River,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Overbrook,	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Parkwood Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Phillipston,	Phillipston,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pinehurst,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Pinehurst Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Plunkett,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Point Independence,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Ponkapog,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Pottersville,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Princeton Depot,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Quinapoxet,	Holden,	Worcester.
Quincy,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Ringville,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Rivermoor,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Plymouth.
Rock,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Roslindale,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Rutland Heights,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,*	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Sandhills,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
Saundersville,	Grafton,	Worcester
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Scituate Center,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Essex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shore Acres,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Beach,*	North Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Silver Lake,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Smiths,	Enfield,	Hampshire.
Soldiers Field,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville,	Somerville,	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
South Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
South Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
South Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
South Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
South Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
South Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Southboro,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Boston,	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Braintree,	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Southbridge,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
South Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
South Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
South Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
South Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
South Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
South Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
South Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
South Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
South Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
South Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Southfield,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
South Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
South Hadley,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
South Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
South Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
South Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
South Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
South Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
South Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
South Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
South Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
South Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
South Postal Annex,	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
South Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
South Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
South Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
South Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
South Vernon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Southville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
South Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
South Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
South Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
South Weymouth,	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Southwick,	Southwick,	Hampden.
South Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
South Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
State Farm,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
State House,	Boston,	Suffolk.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Stoneham,	Stoneham,	Middlesex.
Stonybrook,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Straits Pond,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Swift River,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Terminal,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Thwaites,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Tolland,	Tolland,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Touisset,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Townsend Harbor,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Tremont Street,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts College,	Medford,	Middlesex.
Tully,	Orange,	Franklin.
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Unionville,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Uphams Corner,	Boston,	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Vineyard Haven,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
Waban,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Wales,	Wales,	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
Waltham,	Waltham,	Middlesex.
Wamesit,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Waquoit,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Ware,	Ware,	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick,	Franklin.
Washington,	Washington,	Berkshire.
Washington Square,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Watertown,	Watertown,	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Waverley,	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster,	Worcester.
Wellesley,	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Farms,	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills,	Wellesley,	Norfolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham,	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
West Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Westboro,	Westborough,	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
West Chop,*	Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
West Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Westdale,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
West Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
West Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
West Hyannisport.*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,	Medford,	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton,	Newton,	Middlesex.
Weston,	Weston,	Middlesex.
West Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol,
Westport Factory,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury,	Boston,	Suffolk.
West Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Westside,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Somerville,	Somerville,	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth,	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
White Valley,	Barre,	Worcester.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Willimansett,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Winchendon,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchendon Springs,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchester,	Winchester,	Middlesex.
Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Winter Hill,	Somerville,	Middlesex.
Winthrop,	Winthrop,	Suffolk.
Woburn,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Wollaston,	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Woods Hole,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Woodville,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Worcester,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Woronoco,	Russell,	Hampden.
Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Yarmouth Port,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.

ABRIDGMENT OF UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

(*Furnished by the Postmaster of Boston.*)

POSTAGE

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, THE TERRITORIES, AND THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OFFICERS AND MEN OF UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Classification and Rates of Postage.

Domestic mail matter includes matter deposited in the mails for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and is divided into four classes: —

First Class. — Written, typewritten, carbon or letter-press copies, and sealed matter, postal cards and private mailing cards.

Two cents for each ounce, or fraction thereof, on letters, sealed packages and mail matter wholly or partly in writing (limit of weight, same as parcel post).

One cent each on postal cards (the price for which they are sold).

Second Class. — Periodical publications. (Transient Second Class.)

One cent for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, regardless of distance or weight.

Third Class. — Circulars, books (including catalogues) having 24 pages or more, and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), together with merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes, not exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

One and one-half cents for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof, except for books (including catalogues having twenty-four pages or more), seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, on which the rate is *1 cent for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof,* up to and including 8 ounces, to be fully prepaid. Books and catalogues at the special third class rate (1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, up to and including 8 ounces) must have not only 24 pages, counting the covers, but at least 22 of the pages must bear printing. Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, but not exceeding the parcel-post limit of weight, constitute the fourth class of mail.

Inquire at post office for reduced rates of postage on third-class mail when mailed in bulk under Section 435½, P. L. & R.

FOURTH CLASS. — PARCEL-POST INFORMATION (AS ISSUED BY THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT).

Circulars, books, catalogues, and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), together with merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions and plants, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes, exceeding 8 ounces in weight.

The rates of postage on fourth-class matter, to be fully prepaid, are by the pound, according to distance or zone, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound, and in addition a service charge of 2 cents for each parcel except upon those collected on rural-delivery routes. These rates, *including the 2-cent service charge,* are shown in the following table and paragraph (*a*):

Fourth-class Zone Rates (Domestic Parcel Post).

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	Zones.							
		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
		Up to 50 Miles.	50 to 150 Miles.	150 to 300 Miles.	300 to 600 Miles.	600 to 1000 Miles.	1000 to 1400 Miles.	1400 to 1800 Miles.	Over 1800 Miles.
1	$0 07	$0 07	$0 07	$0 08	$0 08	$0 09	$0 10	$0 12	$0 13
2	08	08	08	10	12	15	18	22	25
3	08	09	09	12	16	21	26	32	37
4	09	10	10	14	20	27	34	42	49
5	09	11	11	16	24	33	42	52	61
6	10	12	12	18	28	39	50	62	73
7	10	13	13	20	32	45	58	72	85
8	11	14	14	22	36	51	66	82	97
9	11	15	15	24	40	57	74	92	1 09
10	12	16	16	26	44	63	82	1 02	1 21
11	12	17	17	28	48	69	90	1 12	1 33
12	13	18	18	30	52	75	98	1 22	1 45
13	13	19	19	32	56	81	1 06	1 32	1 57
14	14	20	20	34	60	87	1 14	1 42	1 69
15	14	21	21	36	64	93	1 22	1 52	1 81
16	15	22	22	38	68	99	1 30	1 62	1 93
17	15	23	23	40	72	1 05	1 38	1 72	2 05
18	16	24	24	42	76	1 11	1 46	1 82	2 17
19	16	25	25	44	80	1 17	1 54	1 92	2 29
20	17	26	26	46	84	1 23	1 62	2 02	2 41
21	17	27	27	48	88	1 29	1 70	2 12	2 53
22	18	28	28	50	92	1 35	1 78	2 22	2 65
23	18	29	29	52	96	1 41	1 86	2 32	2 77
24	19	30	30	54	1 00	1 47	1 94	2 42	2 89
25	19	31	31	56	1 04	1 53	2 02	2 52	3 01

Fourth-class Zone Rates (Domestic Parcel Post) — Concluded.

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	Zones. 1st Up to 50 Miles.	2d 50 to 150 Miles.	3d 150 to 300 Miles.	4th 300 to 600 Miles.	5th 600 to 1000 Miles.	6th 1000 to 1400 Miles.	7th 1400 to 1800 Miles.	8th Over 1800 Miles.
26	$0 20	$0 32	$0 32	$0 58	$1 08	$1 59	$2 10	$2 62	$3 13
27	20	33	33	60	1 12	1 65	2 18	2 72	3 25
28	21	34	34	62	1 16	1 71	2 26	2 82	3 37
29	21	35	35	64	1 20	1 77	2 34	2 92	3 49
30	22	36	36	66	1 24	1 83	2 42	3 02	3 61
31	22	37	37	68	1 28	1 89	2 50	3 12	3 73
32	23	38	38	70	1 32	1 95	2 58	3 22	3 85
33	23	39	39	72	1 36	2 01	2 66	3 32	3 97
34	24	40	40	74	1 40	2 07	2 74	3 42	4 09
35	24	41	41	76	1 44	2 13	2 82	3 52	4 21
36	25	42	42	78	1 48	2 19	2 90	3 62	4 33
37	25	43	43	80	1 52	2 25	2 98	3 72	4 45
38	26	44	44	82	1 56	2 31	3 06	3 82	4 57
39	26	45	45	84	1 60	2 37	3 14	3 92	4 69
40	27	46	46	86	1 64	2 43	3 22	4 02	4 81
41	27	47	47	88	1 68	2 49	3 30	4 12	4 93
42	28	48	48	90	1 72	2 55	3 38	4 22	5 05
43	28	49	49	92	1 76	2 61	3 46	4 32	5 17
44	29	50	50	94	1 80	2 67	3 54	4 42	5 29
45	29	51	51	96	1 84	2 73	3 62	4 52	5 41
46	30	52	52	98	1 88	2 79	3 70	4 62	5 53
47	30	53	53	1 00	1 92	2 85	3 78	4 72	5 65
48	31	54	54	1 02	1 96	2 91	3 86	4 82	5 77
49	31	55	55	1 04	2 00	2 97	3 94	4 92	5 89
50	32	56	56	1 06	2 04	3 03	4 02	5 02	6 01
51	32	57	57	1 08	–	–	–	–	–
52	33	58	58	1 10	–	–	–	–	–
53	33	59	59	1 12	–	–	–	–	–
54	34	60	60	1 14	–	–	–	–	–
55	34	61	61	1 16	–	–	–	–	–
56	35	62	62	1 18	–	–	–	–	–
57	35	63	63	1 20	–	–	–	–	–
58	36	64	64	1 22	–	–	–	–	–
59	36	65	65	1 24	–	–	–	–	–
60	37	66	66	1 26	–	–	–	–	–
61	37	67	67	1 28	–	–	–	–	–
62	38	68	68	1 30	–	–	–	–	–
63	38	69	69	1 32	–	–	–	–	–
64	39	70	70	1 34	–	–	–	–	–
65	39	71	71	1 36	–	–	–	–	–
66	40	72	72	1 38	–	–	–	–	–
67	40	73	73	1 40	–	–	–	–	–
68	41	74	74	1 42	–	–	–	–	–
69	41	75	75	1 44	–	–	–	–	–
70	42	76	76	1 46	–	–	–	–	–

(*a*) Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone, are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, chargeable with postage at the rate of 8 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

On parcels collected on rural delivery routes the postage will be 2 cents less than shown in the foregoing table when for delivery anywhere within the first three zones and 1 cent less when for delivery in any other zone, provided they are indorsed "Mailed on rural route" to show that they are not subject to the service charge.

Limit of weight, 70 pounds in the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds in all other zones.

Limit of size, 84 inches for length and girth combined.

Parcels of third-class matter, except circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, may be sealed and mailed at the third-class rates provided they bear the printed return card of the sender and the prescribed indicia as to contents and opening for postal inspection.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Third and fourth class matter may be sent C. O. D. between money-order offices of the United States, its possessions (except Philippine Islands, Canal Zone and United States naval vessels), upon payment of a fee of 12 cents in addition to the postage when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $10; upon payment of a fee of 15 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50; upon payment of a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100; upon payment of a fee of 35 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $150; or upon payment of a fee of 45 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $200. Parcels on which the remittance is $10 or less or $50 or less, but on which, because of the value of the inclosure, insurance exceeding $10 or $50 is desired, may have a 15 or 25 cent fee paid thereon, at the option of the sender, but the sender shall not be permitted to pay a fee of only 12 or 15 cents when the amount to be remitted is greater than $10 or $50, respectively, although willing to accept indemnity for only $10 or $50 as the case may be. The remittance is made by post-office money order and the money order fee is collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to each parcel. Return receipts are not furnished for any C. O. D. parcels, as the remittances show that deliveries have been made.

Preparation for Mailing.

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined.

Merchandise when inclosed in sealed parcels bearing printed labels which show, in a general way, the nature of contents, as, for example, Contents: Merchandise — fourth-class mail, and name and address of the manufacturer, producer or shipper, and indorsed "Postmaster: This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary," shall be accepted for mailing at the fourth-class rates of postage.

A parcel must not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "From."

Postmasters will refuse to receive for mailing parcels not properly indorsed or packed for safe shipment.

Where Mailable.

Parcels of fourth-class matter must be mailed at a post office, branch post office, named, numbered or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter.

Parcels collected on star routes must be deposited in the next post office at which the carrier arrives, and postage charged at the rate from that office. No service charge on parcels from R. F. D. Routes.

Insurance on Parcels.

Third and fourth class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss, rifling or damage in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 8 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents; not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents; not to exceed $150 on payment of a fee of 30 cents; or not to exceed $200 on payment of a fee of 35 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such matter mailed in the Philippine Islands. Third and fourth class parcels (except those containing precious stones, jewelry, money, securities, and other matter of small bulk but of considerable intrinsic value) and Postal Union "prints" may be insured to Canada. Return receipts may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt requested" and upon prepayment of a fee of 3 cents.

Unmailable Matter.

The following matter is declared nonmailable by law (see sections 469 to 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1924): —

Matter manifestly obscene, lewd or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception or for procuring abortion; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes; all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineations or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character:

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in section 19); poisonous animals, insects and reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable materials (which are held to include matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, etc.); infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode; disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in section 36); and other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in any wise injure another or damage the mail or other property.

Inflammable liquids and substances, such as paints, varnishes, automobile tire-repair outfits containing rubber cements, etc., that are not liable to cause fire by self-ignition through friction, through absorption of moisture, or through spontaneous chemical changes, and are not poisonous or explosive or unmailable for reasons other than their inflammability, shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic mails, when in quantities of not more than four ounces and when contained in tightly closed metal tubes or cans and packed in strong papier mâché tubes or in boxes made of good quality double-faced corrugated pasteboard. The word "Inflammable" and the proper name of the article must be plainly marked on the outside of the package, and plainly marked "Liquid" if the contents are liquid, also "Fragile."

Substances mentioned in the preceding paragraph when in larger quantities shall be accepted, with certain restrictions, for transmission in the domestic mails when in tight and strong metal containers inclosed in tight and strong outside wooden boxes or cases, marked "Liquid" and "Fragile."

Live day-old chicks, honey bees and harmless live animals may be accepted for mailing in accordance with conditions governing their acceptance for points they may reasonably be expected to reach in good condition. Live fowls and live domestic animals are NOT mailable. Guano, or any article having a bad odor, shall not be admitted to the mails.

Official Postal Guide.

An official Postal Guide of general postal information and lists of post offices, with zone key for determining parcel-post rates, may be obtained by remitting $1.00 by postal money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Further information may be obtained at any post office.

FOR POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, SEE "RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE."

REGISTRATION OF MAIL MATTER.

The Registry System is intended to give to registered mail the greatest security within the province of the Post Office Department, and this special security is obtained by its retention in special custody, and a system of records and receipts showing a complete chain of receipts from the time it leaves the hands of the sender until it is delivered to the addressee.

All mailable matter properly prepared and offered for that purpose, except domestic matter of the fourth class, may be registered at any post office in the United States. Because of the additional safeguards provided for registered mail, valuable articles of the third or fourth class, such as packages of currency, sacks of coin, jewelry, precious stones, and articles of similar nature, should be sealed and sent as first-class registered mail.

The registry fees on both domestic and foreign mail shall be at the following rates and in addition to the regular postage, both of which shall be prepaid by stamps affixed, viz.: —

For domestic mail.

Indemnity up to $50,	$0.15
Over $50 and not in excess of $100,	.20
Over $100 and not in excess of $200,	.30
Over $200 and not in excess of $300,	.40
Over $300 and not in excess of $400,	.50
Over $400 and not in excess of $500,	.60
Over $500 and not in excess of $600,	.70
Over $600 and not in excess of $700,	.80
Over $700 and not in excess of $800,	.90
Over $800 and not in excess of $1,000,	1.00

For all articles addressed to foreign countries, 15 cents.

Every letter presented for registration must be fully and legibly addressed and securely sealed by the sender, and all letters and other articles must also have the name and address of the sender endorsed thereon in writing or print before they can be registered.

Matter indefinitely addressed, or addressed to fictitious names, to initials, or box numbers simply, cannot be registered. This applies to names and addresses of senders as well as addressees.

Registered mail may be delivered to the addressee, to a person authorized by the addressee in writing to receive it, to the person or firm in whose care it is addressed, or to any responsible person to whom the addressee's ordinary mail is customarily delivered. All persons calling

for registered matter should be prepared to furnish reasonable proof of their identity, as it is impossible otherwise, at large post offices, to guard against fraud.

Safety is considered before celerity in the transmission of registered mail, and as delays are sometimes necessary to secure proper receipts at points of transfer, due allowance should be made by those mailing such matter and those to whom it is addressed, as registered mails cannot be handled with the same despatch as ordinary mail matter.

The sender of any registered article may obtain assurance of its receipt at the office of delivery by endorsing it with the words, "Return receipt requested;" and upon payment of 3 cents for a domestic receipt and 5 cents for a foreign receipt. The sender of any domestic registered letter or parcel can restrict its delivery to the addressee in person or on the addressee's written order by endorsement on the address side of the envelope or wrapper, "Deliver to addressee only," or "Deliver to addressee or order," as the case may be.

Letters and packages, containing money, valuable papers or articles of value should be registered, and never deposited for transmission by ordinary mail.

Indemnity for actual loss, in amount claimed, but not exceeding the amounts given in the table on the preceding page, is paid to the rightful claimant of domestic registered mail.

Indemnity within the prescribed limit will be paid to the rightful claimant in the case of injury, loss, or rifling of domestic registered mail.

Claims for indemnity involving domestic registered mail are not entertained unless made within one year from the date of mailing.

Indemnity will be paid to the sender for the total loss (envelope and wrapper and total contents as distinguished from loss of all or a portion of the contents) of mailable Postal Union registered articles (that is, letters, prints, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise) in any amount claimed, not exceeding 50 francs, or its equivalent in United States money, provided the loss is not due to force majeure.

Under the Pan American Principal Convention of Mexico the senders of registered articles of regular mail (that is, letters, post cards, prints of all kinds, commercial papers, samples of merchandise, small packets and packages of merchandise weighing 8 ozs. or less) which are mailed under the rates and conditions applying to such packages in the domestic service, addressed to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras (Republic of), Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador (El), Spain and its colonies, and Uruguay, will have the right to indemnity on account of their loss, but not rifling or damage, for the actual value, in the amount claimed, of the article lost, in the sum up to but in no case higher than $3.85. No indemnity is payable

for ordinary (unregistered) articles exchanged under the Pan American Principal Convention with Mexico.

No indemnity is ordinarily paid for the damage to, or the partial or complete loss or rifling of the contents of, any registered article for foreign destination, unless it was a Postal Union registered article (as distinguished from an international parcel-post article) mailed in the United States, and the damage and partial loss, or rifling, occurred while the article was in the custody of the Postal Service of the United States.

Indemnity for the actual value in amount claimed, not exceeding $25, will be paid for the loss (but not rifling or damage) of any registered article addressed to Canada and Newfoundland. Under mutual arrangement with Canada indemnity is paid for losses of registered mail exchanged between the two countries even when due to force majeure.

As a rule no indemnity is paid for the loss of any registered article sent by international parcel post, but certain countries, the names of which may be obtained at the post office, pay an indemnity, usually not exceeding 50 francs.

No indemnity will be paid for any registered article lost under circumstances of "force majeure" (beyond control) unless the foreign countries interested will assume liability for indemnity reciprocally with the United States in such cases.

Airplane Registry Service.

Mail for dispatch via airplane service will be accepted for registration upon the prepayment of postage stamps affixed, of the required registration fee, in addition to airplane postage (rates the same as domestic mail). Registered air mail should be endorsed "Air Mail," must not exceed 50 pounds in weight and not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined.

All domestic registered mail for dispatch by airplane and upon which the airplane rate of postage is paid must be securely sealed against inspection.

Domestic Registered Collect-on-Delivery Mail.

Domestic collect-on-delivery mail sealed against postal inspection and bearing postage at the first-class rate may also be registered upon application of the person posting the same. The rules and regulations applicable to other domestic collect-on-delivery and other domestic registered mail will also apply to domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail unless otherwise stipulated. (See amended sec. 1072, par. 1 (*c*), citing the act of February 14, 1929, authorizing the Postmaster General

to extend the collect-on-delivery service to sealed domestic mail of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate, and to fix the fees and limits of indemnity for such service.)

Domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail must be sealed and bear postage at the first-class rate.

The maximum amount of charges collectible on domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail is $200, regardless of the amount of C. O. D. fee paid in excess of that required for the collection of $200, but the maximum indemnity payable for the loss, rifling, or damage of domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail is $1,000, the limit fixed for other domestic registered mail.

The amounts to be collected upon delivery, not exceeding $200, the limits of indemnity payable covering the amounts collectible, and the fees chargeable therefor in addition to the postage on domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail, are as follows:

Amounts of C. O. D. charges and limits of indemnity payable up to $200:	C. O. D. Fee (including registration)
Not over $10	$0.25
From $10.01 to $50	.30
From $50.01 to $100	.40
From $100.01 to $200	.50

When indemnity in excess of $200 is desired for the loss, rifling, or damage of domestic registered collect-on-delivery mail, the following collect-on-delivery fees, which include registration, are chargeable in addition to postage:

Amount of indemnity desired, regardless of amount of C. O. D. charges:	C. O. D. Fee (including registration)
For indemnity exceeding $200 and not exceeding $300	$0.60
For indemnity exceeding $300 and not exceeding $400	.70
For indemnity exceeding $400 and not exceeding $500	.80
For indemnity exceeding $500 and not exceeding $600	.90
For indemnity exceeding $600 and not exceeding $700	1.00
For indemnity exceeding $700 and not exceeding $800	1.10
For indemnity exceeding $800 and not exceeding $1,000	1.20

Further information can be obtained at the post office.

MONEY ORDERS.

The fees or charges on *domestic* orders, payable in the United States [including Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, or in Guam and Tutuila (Samoa)]; also for orders payable in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago, are as follows: —

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50, . . .	5 cents.
For orders from $2.51 to $5, . . .	7 cents.
For orders from $5.01 to $10, . . .	10 cents.
For orders from $10.01 to $20, . . .	12 cents.
For orders from $20.01 to $40, . . .	15 cents.
For orders from $40.01 to $60, . . .	18 cents.
For orders from $60.01 to $80, . . .	20 cents.
For orders from $80.01 to $100, . . .	22 cents.

A single money order may include any amount from 1 cent to $100 inclusive, but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

The postmaster of any *foreign* money-order office in the United States — the same being designated by the Postmaster-General — will furnish a blank form of application, on which the sender must enter all the particulars of the amount (in United States money), names, address, etc., and must state the *full name* and *exact residence* of the person to whom the order is to be made payable. The postmaster will then issue an international order.

INTERNATIONAL RATES.

Fees charged for money orders issued on international form, payable in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch West Indies, Estonia, Finland, Fiume, France, Free City of Danzig, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Natal and Zululand, Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Orange Free State, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Queensland, Salvador, Serb Croat and Slovene State (Jugoslavia), Siam, Spain, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, The Transvaal, Uruguay, Victoria, Western Australia and other countries

or subdivisions thereof (information regarding which can be secured at any office issuing international money orders), are as follows: —

For orders from $0.01 to $10,	10 cents.
For orders from $10.01 to $20,	20 cents.
For orders from $20.01 to $30,	30 cents.
For orders from $30.01 to $40,	40 cents.
For orders from $40.01 to $50,	50 cents.
For orders from $50.01 to $60,	60 cents.
For orders from $60.01 to $70,	70 cents.
For orders from $70.01 to $80,	80 cents.
For orders from $80.01 to $90,	90 cents.
For orders from $90.01 to $100,	1 dollar.

There is no limitation to the number of international orders that may be issued in one day to a remitter in favor of the same payee.

The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be drawn is $100 to any foreign country.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Every article of mailable matter bearing a *special delivery* stamp in addition to the lawful postage, in accordance with the following table, or bearing stamps of the required amount, in addition to the lawful postage *and plainly marked "Special delivery,"* will be entitled to an immediate delivery by messenger at any post office in the United States. If ordinary stamps are used, the words, "Special delivery" should be plainly written directly under, but never on, the stamps. Special delivery stamps are sold by postmasters in any required amount and to any person who may apply for them; but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of mail matter addressed to and received in the mails at any post office. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postages of any description, or of the registry fee. The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage.

Fees.

First-Class Mail.

2 pounds or less,	$0.10
Over 2 pounds and not more than 10 pounds,	.20
Over 10 pounds,	.25

Other than First Class.

2 pounds or less,	$0.15
Over 2 pounds and not more than 10 pounds,	.25
Over 10 pounds,	.35

Special Delivery mail, other than that of the first class, will be given the same expeditious handling and transportation as is accorded first-class matter, and in addition will receive immediate delivery at the office of addressee.

Registered letters will be entitled to immediate delivery, the same as ordinary letters, when bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the full postage, or when bearing stamps to the required value in addition to the full postage *and plainly marked "special delivery,"* and registry fee required by the law and the regulations.

Special delivery letters will be delivered by messengers within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office between the hours of 7 A.M. and 11 P.M.; and within a radius of one mile from the post office at all other offices between 7 A.M. and 9 P.M.

Receipts for ordinary special delivery mail will not be required of the addressee or his agent.

In the absence of the addressee, or some person authorized to receive his mail, special delivery ordinary mail shall be placed in the usual mail receptacle (including door slot). Where there is no receptacle, notice (Form 3955) will be left to inform the addressee of the attempted delivery, and that the matter can be obtained by calling at the office (or station) prior to the next delivery by carrier. If the article attempted for delivery is marked or known to be "Perishable", the employee making attempt at delivery will mark across the face of Form 3955 the word "Perishable." Special delivery or ordinary mail not called for after such notice shall be delivered as ordinary mail.

The foregoing paragraph shall not apply to a special delivery letter bearing the specific request that it be returned to the writer if immediate delivery cannot be effected.

SPECIAL HANDLING.

On payment of a special-handling postage charge of 10 cents for parcels weighing not more than 2 pounds; 15 cents for parcels weighing more than 2 pounds, but not exceeding 10 pounds; and 20 cents for parcels weighing more than 10 pounds, in addition to the ordinary postage, fourth-class parcels indorsed "Special Handling," preferably in the space immediately below the postage stamps and above the address, or which bear the special handling postage stamp provided for such purpose, will receive the expeditious handling, transportation, and delivery accorded to mail of the first class. This special-handling postage charge applies to all parcels containing day-old chicks or baby alligators, which, because of their character, must be given special attention in handling, transportation, and delivery, as well as to other parcels which the sender indicates shall be so treated. The special-handling charge does not include special delivery.

RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

The rates of postage applicable to all foreign countries, other than England, Scotland, Irish Free State, Ireland (North), Wales, Turks Island, Haiti, Bolivia, Argentina, Andorra, Brazil, Bermuda, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Republic of Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Bahamas, Newfoundland, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Trinidad, Tobago, Windward Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Virgin Islands (Britain), Cayman Islands, Caicos Island, Cook Islands, Paraguay, Venezuela, Spain and its colonies, Samoa, Western (British), Netherlands (West Indies), and New Zealand are as follows: —

For *letters*, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce; prepayment optional; postage must be prepaid on business letters.

For *postal cards*, single, 3 cents each; double, 6 cents each.

For *commercial papers*, 5 cents for the first 10 ounces *or less*, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of size and weight the same as for *prints*. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

For *small packets*, 3 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof (minimum charge 10 cents). Limit of weight, 2 pounds 3 ounces; dimensions, 18 inches in length. Good only to certain countries (list of which may be obtained from any post office).

For *samples of merchandise*, 2 cents for the first 4 ounces *or less*, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of weight, 18 ounces; limit of size, 18 by 8 by 4 inches, 18 by 6 inches rolled. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

For *prints* of every kind, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Limit of weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces, except certain countries, when it is 8 pounds 12 ounces; limit of size, 18 inches in any direction, except that when rolled the package may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter, to some countries, and 40 inches long by 6 inches in diameter to certain other countries. The packages must not be closed against inspection.

The rates of postage to the countries of Argentina, Balearic Islands, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Canary Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Salvador, Mexico, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Peru, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Honduras, Spain and Uruguay, are as follows: —

For *letters*, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. One rate must be prepaid.

For *postal cards*, single, 1 cent each; double, 2 cents each.

For *printed matter* (except newspapers and periodicals) (second class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of an ounce.

For *newspapers and periodicals* (second class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

For *commercial papers*, 5 cents for first 10 ounces or less and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces.

Limit of weight in one package of prints or commercial papers, 4 pounds 6 ounces, in general, except to certain countries.

The postage on letters for Newfoundland, England, Scotland, Andorra, Ireland (North), Irish Free State, Wales, Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Trinidad, Tobago, Colombia, Windward Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward Islands, Virgin Islands (Britain), Argentina, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Caicos Island, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands (West Indies), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela, Peru, Salvador, Samoa, Western (British), Spain and its colonies, Turks Island and Uruguay, is 2 cents per ounce.

To Canada, comprising *Provinces of Ontario* and *Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia* and *Prince Edward Island*, the postage for letters and merchandise is the same as in the United States. All matter for Canada must be fully prepaid, except letters, which must be prepaid at least 2 cents.

To Mexico the postage for letters is the same as in the United States.

All mail matter may be registered to the above places upon prepayment of 15 cents for each address, besides the postage.

International parcel-post packages addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage for value up to $10 upon payment of a fee of 15 cents, $25 for 20 cents, $50 for 30 cents, and $100 for 50 cents. Return receipts may be obtained by indorsing parcels "Return receipt requested" and upon prepayment of a fee of 5 cents.

Unmailable Articles. — All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from foreign mails.

Postal cards and letters addressed "Around the World" are unmailable; as also are letters or packets containing gold or silver substances,

and pieces of money, except that gold or silver coin may be sent by mail to and from Canada and a few other countries.

Jewelry or precious articles are mailable to some foreign countries in insured or registered mail.

Liquids, — ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, — poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, and envelopes and postal cards upon which obscene language is written or printed.

No letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public, for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences, shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit or send anything to be conveyed by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Many foreign countries issue special lists of articles prohibited admission in the mails. Inquiry should be made at the nearest post-office before mailing packages containing merchandise.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1928.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

NOTE. — The vote given is that for the candidate for ELECTOR AT LARGE on each ticket for whom the most ballots were cast. It is in accordance with the report of a committee of the Council on the returns of votes given in the several cities and towns. A summary at the end of the tables gives the aggregate vote for all the candidates for electors at large, in accordance with the said report.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Barnstable	570	1,931	15	2	1	64
Bourne	226	899	1	–	–	41
Brewster	54	342	5	–	1	19
Chatham	77	772	1	1	–	37
Dennis	96	774	4	–	–	28
Eastham	17	244	–	2	4	1
Falmouth	457	1,332	4	1	1	87
Harwich	125	852	2	–	–	30
Mashpee	17	83	2	1	1	3
Orleans	54	547	1	2	–	26
Provincetown	712	575	3	1	–	61
Sandwich	253	457	2	–	–	17
Truro	77	135	–	–	–	8
Wellfleet	75	367	1	–	–	11
Yarmouth	89	576	–	1	–	36
Totals	2,899	9,886	41	11	8	469

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	2,649	1,565	20	14	3	199
Alford	22	64	–	2	–	1
Becket	81	208	3	2	1	13
Cheshire	321	317	1	1	–	21

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Clarksburg	171	334	5	–	–	21
Dalton	822	1,171	1	–	1	48
Egremont	39	175	1	–	–	10
Florida	15	123	–	–	–	4
Great Barrington	1,136	1,431	2	4	3	54
Hancock	28	131	–	–	–	18
Hinsdale	278	234	–	–	–	15
Lanesborough	143	316	1	1	–	16
Lee	865	780	4	1	–	49
Lenox	810	533	5	2	2	48
Monterey	21	122	1	1	2	1
Mount Washington	8	25	–	–	–	1
New Ashford	3	28	–	–	–	–
New Marlborough	97	289	3	–	–	18
North Adams	5,158	3,845	28	4	3	220
Otis	21	140	2	2	2	–
Peru	22	36	–	–	–	2
Pittsfield	9,904	9,068	71	16	8	373
Richmond	67	167	–	–	–	7
Sandisfield	38	48	2	2	1	–
Savoy	20	67	–	–	–	2
Sheffield	117	429	2	–	–	29
Stockbridge	348	515	7	–	–	13
Tyringham	37	101	–	–	–	7
Washington	27	53	1	–	–	6
West Stockbridge	191	229	–	–	–	27
Williamstown	600	1,217	4	1	–	77
Windsor	16	94	1	–	–	6
Totals	24,075	23,855	165	53	26	1,306

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	456	462	5	3	–	105
Attleboro	2,771	5,381	20	3	2	101
Berkley	88	294	–	–	–	7
Dartmouth	568	1,432	30	7	–	87
Dighton	218	631	2	1	1	23
Easton	724	1,721	2	2	3	43
Fairhaven	1,104	2,224	27	1	1	144

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Smith, Democratic.	Hoover, Republican.	Thomas, Socialist.	Foster, Workers Party.	Reynolds, Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Fall River	23,965	13,012	145	161	95	1,609
Freetown	95	395	3	1	1	42
Mansfield	728	1,772	5	3	1	37
New Bedford	17,512	13,860	510	121	22	1,090
North Attleborough	1,904	2,573	18	1	3	72
Norton	243	743	2	1	2	31
Raynham	125	528	4	1	–	23
Rehoboth	133	516	–	1	–	27
Seekonk	253	920	–	–	–	–
Somerset	647	973	–	1	1	62
Swansea	348	821	1	2	–	65
Taunton	7,082	6,095	32	36	7	215
Westport	293	852	–	1	1	83
Totals	59,257	55,205	806	347	140	3,866

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	17	111	–	–	–	3
Edgartown	91	361	–	–	–	25
Gay Head	12	57	–	–	–	4
Gosnold	11	44	–	–	–	3
Oak Bluffs	193	324	1	–	–	32
Tisbury	121	455	–	–	–	22
West Tisbury	25	135	–	–	–	1
Totals	470	1,487	1	–	–	90

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	2,000	2,554	39	1	1	107
Andover	1,372	3,220	3	1	2	52
Beverly	3,559	7,014	28	5	8	149
Boxford	42	247	5	–	–	4
Danvers	1,872	3,035	12	1	–	71
Essex	131	544	2	–	–	23

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Georgetown	155	720	4	–	–	18
Gloucester	3,262	5,693	26	17	–	173
Groveland	372	713	11	–	1	12
Hamilton	226	732	–	–	–	18
Haverhill	8,423	10,272	95	53	7	355
Ipswich	662	1,453	1	1	1	70
Lawrence	19,308	7,648	141	78	17	902
Lynn	19,580	19,598	227	58	54	407
Lynnfield	158	674	8	–	1	5
Manchester	410	861	1	–	–	7
Marblehead	1,294	3,405	4	4	1	57
Merrimac	231	832	7	–	–	34
Methuen	2,746	5,004	31	30	–	239
Middleton	104	401	1	–	–	17
Nahant	422	513	4	1	–	18
Newbury	88	660	2	–	–	19
Newburyport	2,825	3,660	33	2	3	130
North Andover	1,290	1,959	16	8	–	91
Peabody	4,120	2,761	25	21	4	151
Rockport	343	1,269	15	3	4	29
Rowley	131	536	1	–	–	33
Salem	11,173	6,450	65	14	13	342
Salisbury	229	650	4	1	–	40
Saugus	1,412	3,899	21	17	10	100
Swampscott	1,245	3,623	5	3	4	60
Topsfield	89	393	–	–	–	11
Wenham	91	492	2	–	–	5
West Newbury	143	523	1	2	1	10
Totals	89,508	102,008	840	321	132	3,759

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	39	351	–	1	–	10
Bernardston	50	316	3	2	–	10
Buckland	154	561	7	–	–	17
Charlemont	31	340	1	2	1	7
Colrain	128	472	2	8	2	–
Conway	60	289	2	–	–	12
Deerfield	304	545	6	1	1	14

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Erving	158	342	1	1	2	9
Gill	32	342	–	–	–	8
Greenfield	2,471	4,334	60	2	2	101
Hawley	16	97	–	–	–	4
Heath	25	106	–	–	–	2
Leverett	26	153	–	1	–	6
Leyden	19	83	–	–	–	5
Monroe	8	44	–	1	–	1
Montague	1,541	1,435	14	3	1	95
New Salem	13	191	–	–	–	10
Northfield	79	723	5	1	–	12
Orange	344	2,109	11	1	–	43
Rowe	6	103	–	–	–	1
Shelburne	90	760	1	–	1	18
Shutesbury	9	53	–	–	1	3
Sunderland	69	217	–	–	–	6
Warwick	25	110	–	–	–	3
Wendell	43	76	–	–	–	3
Whately	102	181	–	–	1	9
Totals	5,842	14,333	113	24	12	409

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	908	1,234	15	3	2	45
Blandford	14	180	–	–	–	11
Brimfield	75	257	2	–	–	8
Chester	139	353	15	4	–	8
Chicopee	8,402	3,440	57	16	4	522
East Longmeadow	313	822	6	2	–	28
Granville	33	259	–	1	–	5
Hampden	67	241	–	–	–	9
Holland	13	37	–	–	–	2
Holyoke	14,847	7,483	139	17	11	549
Longmeadow	365	1,585	12	–	–	16
Ludlow	1,008	829	5	2	–	72
Monson	681	1,047	5	3	–	38
Montgomery	15	51	–	–	–	–
Palmer	1,780	1,315	4	1	–	81
Russell	160	348	–	1	1	21

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Smith, Democratic.	Hoover, Republican.	Thomas, Socialist.	Foster, Workers Party.	Reynolds, Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Southwick	67	339	1	–	–	14
Springfield	26,939	28,368	258	52	17	591
Tolland	10	38	–	–	–	4
Wales	33	115	1	–	–	3
West Springfield	2,900	3,356	21	–	3	103
Westfield	3,060	3,856	19	2	1	143
Wilbraham	227	510	–	–	–	5
Totals	62,056	56,063	560	104	39	2,278

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	697	1,887	18	4	–	46
Belchertown	254	483	3	–	2	17
Chesterfield	27	184	1	–	–	8
Cummington	9	251	1	–	2	3
Easthampton	1,849	1,603	47	10	–	129
Enfield	41	219	–	–	–	3
Goshen	2	95	–	–	–	4
Granby	99	213	1	–	–	11
Greenwich	17	120	2	–	–	3
Hadley	335	299	1	1	–	15
Hatfield	458	196	1	–	–	25
Huntington	309	340	–	–	–	17
Middlefield	25	65	–	–	–	7
Northampton	5,153	4,344	122	2	1	121
Pelham	29	167	1	–	–	3
Plainfield	15	118	–	–	–	2
Prescott	1	34	–	–	–	2
South Hadley	1,240	1,519	18	–	–	85
Southampton	82	278	1	–	–	8
Ware	1,706	856	6	–	–	112
Westhampton	14	146	–	–	1	3
Williamsburg	291	535	6	1	1	15
Worthington	42	149	–	1	–	5
Totals	12,695	14,101	229	19	7	644

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Smith, Democratic.	Hoover, Republican.	Thomas, Socialist.	Foster, Workers Party.	Reynolds, Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Acton	223	901	2	2	1	18
Arlington	6,698	8,589	27	13	5	185
Ashby	22	262	16	3	–	7
Ashland	292	785	3	1	1	24
Ayer	659	726	3	1	–	25
Bedford	212	510	1	–	–	11
Belmont	3,396	5,664	8	3	1	101
Billerica	938	1,302	8	2	–	68
Boxborough	35	126	–	–	–	–
Burlington	192	384	2	–	–	19
Cambridge	25,794	15,662	158	28	5	685
Carlisle	25	208	–	–	–	10
Chelmsford	887	2,035	11	5	3	66
Concord	1,109	1,860	–	1	–	33
Dracut	950	851	4	1	–	102
Dunstable	30	134	1	1	–	4
Everett	7,332	8,783	69	21	9	219
Framingham	4,093	4,557	17	4	3	148
Groton	363	753	1	–	–	34
Holliston	446	994	2	–	1	22
Hopkinton	630	650	4	–	–	30
Hudson	1,560	1,536	4	13	–	120
Lexington	1,180	2,609	9	–	–	43
Lincoln	224	426	–	–	–	7
Littleton	109	562	–	1	–	9
Lowell	23,394	13,123	64	26	12	1,320
Malden	9,556	11,841	107	42	11	274
Marlborough	4,161	2,551	10	6	1	187
Maynard	1,049	1,115	82	20	–	55
Medford	11,436	11,929	52	14	8	257
Melrose	2,643	8,641	25	3	4	108
Natick	3,151	3,182	4	4	–	162
Newton	10,438	18,074	50	10	4	222
North Reading	130	514	1	1	–	20
Pepperell	428	854	6	–	–	34
Reading	1,014	3,430	4	1	–	72
Sherborn	126	353	1	–	–	9
Shirley	256	405	1	1	–	22
Somerville	21,127	18,981	68	13	13	672
Stoneham	1,711	2,752	6	1	1	84
Stow	89	401	–	–	–	9
Sudbury	96	474	–	–	–	18
Tewksbury	315	659	3	1	–	23

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Townsend	139	632	3	4	–	13
Tyngsborough	101	343	1	1	1	15
Wakefield	2,626	3,972	12	7	2	123
Waltham	6,965	7,309	19	2	11	189
Watertown	6,541	6,352	16	15	5	230
Wayland	421	785	3	2	1	27
Westford	412	679	3	5	3	42
Weston	433	1,084	–	1	3	5
Wilmington	528	928	5	4	–	37
Winchester	1,861	3,766	5	2	–	78
Woburn	4,793	3,191	7	3	5	73
Totals	173,339	189,189	908	289	114	6,370

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	395	865	1	–	–	57

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	477	599	–	–	–	26
Bellingham	418	425	2	3	–	37
Braintree	2,171	4,368	17	2	1	125
Brookline	8,118	13,564	47	8	5	143
Canton	1,365	1,215	4	–	–	70
Cohasset	631	923	–	–	–	35
Dedham	2,673	2,978	18	8	2	109
Dover	148	347	1	–	–	6
Foxborough	451	1,436	1	1	–	35
Franklin	1,268	1,354	2	2	1	49
Holbrook	434	1,026	7	–	–	129
Medfield	272	681	–	–	–	23
Medway	607	684	–	–	–	30
Millis	300	484	1	2	–	17
Milton	3,059	4,789	17	1	5	53
Needham	986	3,355	13	2	–	78

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Smith, Democratic.	Hoover, Republican.	Thomas, Socialist.	Foster, Workers Party.	Reynolds, Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Norfolk	122	355	5	2	–	9
Norwood	2,783	2,573	16	19	–	124
Plainville	100	613	3	–	2	4
Quincy	11,241	16,538	115	26	13	393
Randolph	1,448	1,225	5	–	1	68
Sharon	444	1,073	–	1	–	20
Stoughton	1,466	1,730	10	2	1	50
Walpole	1,011	1,574	10	2	–	30
Wellesley	1,294	3,318	22	4	–	44
Westwood	246	603	5	1	–	23
Weymouth	3,365	5,026	42	4	2	98
Wrentham	159	674	–	2	1	19
Totals	47,057	73,530	363	92	34	1,847

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	993	1,679	13	3	1	28
Bridgewater	792	1,469	8	23	1	53
Brockton	12,659	14,516	168	102	11	425
Carver	41	319	1	–	–	13
Duxbury	168	659	2	–	–	23
East Bridgewater	443	1,082	11	–	1	19
Halifax	59	198	–	2	–	1
Hanover	159	917	4	1	1	36
Hanson	164	690	7	5	4	23
Hingham	1,046	1,878	5	1	–	39
Hull	581	493	1	–	–	38
Kingston	288	669	2	–	–	22
Lakeville	89	395	–	–	–	15
Marion	80	519	–	–	–	17
Marshfield	147	756	2	3	2	42
Mattapoisett	131	534	–	1	–	24
Middleborough	865	2,611	10	2	1	44
Norwell	122	567	1	–	–	21
Pembroke	90	467	–	–	–	13
Plymouth	1,477	2,802	17	4	6	89
Plympton	21	182	–	–	–	5
Rochester	36	293	2	–	1	13
Rockland	1,875	1,813	23	4	–	64

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Scituate	509	1,205	6	–	1	34
Wareham	508	1,326	11	–	–	56
West Bridgewater	228	975	8	2	–	20
Whitman	1,316	2,348	27	3	1	84
Totals	24,887	41,362	329	156	31	1,261

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	186,280	87,445	958	614	157	4,396
Chelsea	7,631	3,908	159	96	5	576
Revere	7,407	3,665	73	43	3	255
Winthrop	3,285	4,374	13	14	–	105
Totals	204,603	99,392	1,203	767	165	5,332

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	247	520	3	–	–	15
Athol	1,109	2,794	1	2	2	81
Auburn	748	1,434	5	4	2	54
Barre	273	762	2	–	–	40
Berlin	60	409	1	–	–	7
Blackstone	1,213	357	3	3	1	26
Bolton	56	248	–	3	–	4
Boylston	71	367	1	1	–	3
Brookfield	178	448	–	–	–	20
Charlton	222	564	1	1	–	31
Clinton	3,448	2,198	21	15	4	155
Dana	44	228	2	2	–	6
Douglas	222	515	–	1	–	32
Dudley	793	456	5	3	1	51
East Brookfield	168	189	–	1	1	10
Fitchburg	8,162	6,647	223	37	12	305
Gardner	2,671	3,099	99	27	2	103
Grafton	994	1,299	5	2	–	50
Hardwick	481	438	3	1	1	23
Harvard	114	388	1	–	–	16

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	**Smith,** Democratic.	**Hoover,** Republican.	**Thomas,** Socialist.	**Foster,** Workers Party.	**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.	Blanks.
Holden	404	1,158	3	–	–	22
Hopedale	290	1,030	–	1	–	6
Hubbardston	53	281	12	3	–	9
Lancaster	278	732	1	–	–	32
Leicester	953	877	3	4	–	63
Leominster	3,802	4,143	16	3	1	133
Lunenburg	98	564	6	2	–	17
Mendon	85	382	1	–	–	9
Milford	3,458	1,821	24	4	2	165
Millbury	1,321	1,309	4	2	–	82
Millville	640	271	–	2	–	10
New Braintree	46	91	–	–	–	3
North Brookfield	657	633	4	–	–	17
Northborough	199	660	–	–	–	20
Northbridge	1,460	1,928	5	1	4	41
Oakham	33	165	–	–	–	8
Oxford	657	867	4	2	–	58
Paxton	54	177	–	–	–	10
Petersham	67	270	–	–	–	7
Phillipston	15	122	1	–	–	4
Princeton	18	269	–	–	–	7
Royalston	41	199	3	–	–	2
Rutland	177	367	4	–	–	16
Shrewsbury	650	1,669	6	2	2	54
Southborough	362	586	1	–	–	13
Southbridge	2,947	2,035	6	2	1	325
Spencer	1,414	1,302	3	3	–	108
Sterling	104	551	–	–	1	23
Sturbridge	272	341	–	–	–	23
Sutton	225	533	–	1	1	29
Templeton	375	968	11	3	1	24
Upton	224	731	–	–	–	21
Uxbridge	1,335	1,090	2	4	–	75
Warren	693	677	–	1	–	36
Webster	2,951	1,451	17	4	3	193
West Boylston	128	692	–	–	–	10
West Brookfield	194	430	1	–	–	15
Westborough	688	1,497	2	2	1	45
Westminster	77	393	12	4	2	5
Winchendon	1,032	1,282	6	1	–	74
Worcester	35,932	36,386	169	124	19	1,537
Totals	85,683	94,290	703	278	64	4,383

Aggregate of Votes for Presidential Electors at Large in 1928.

Counties.	**Smith,** Democratic.		**Hoover,** Republican.		**Thomas,** Socialist.		**Foster,** Workers Party.		**Reynolds,** Socialist Labor.		Blanks.
	Arthur Lyman.	Martha R. Peters.	Mabel C. Batchelder.	John Richardson.	Charlotte B. Hallowell.	George E. Roewer.	Hubert Riley.	Robert Zelms.	Louis Galber.	Felix Manevitz.	
Barnstable	2,899	2,899	9,886	9,886	41	41	11	11	8	8	469
Berkshire	24,075	24,075	23,855	23,855	165	161	53	53	26	26	1,306
Bristol	59,257	59,257	55,205	55,205	806	806	347	347	140	140	3,866
Dukes County	470	470	1,487	1,487	1	1	–	–	–	–	90
Essex	89,508	89,508	102,008	102,008	840	840	321	321	132	132	3,759
Franklin	5,842	5,842	14,333	14,333	113	113	24	24	12	12	409
Hampden	62,056	62,056	56,063	56,063	560	560	104	104	39	39	2,278
Hampshire	12,695	12,695	14,101	14,101	229	229	19	19	7	7	644
Middlesex	173,339	173,336	189,189	189,181	908	906	289	289	114	114	6,370
Nantucket	395	395	865	865	1	1	–	–	–	–	57
Norfolk	47,057	47,057	73,530	73,529	363	363	92	92	34	34	1,847
Plymouth	24,887	24,887	41,362	41,362	329	329	156	156	31	31	1,261
Suffolk	204,603	204,588	99,392	99,390	1,203	1,203	767	767	165	165	5,332
Worcester	85,675	85,683	94,290	94,285	703	703	278	278	64	64	4,383
Totals	792,758	792,748	775,566	775,550	6,262	6,256	2,461	2,461	772	772	32,071

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1928.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Barnstable	3	9	637	1,692	242
Bourne	4	2	284	740	137
Brewster	1	3	83	295	39
Chatham	4	–	108	680	96
Dennis	5	3	149	649	96
Eastham	1	–	43	192	32
Falmouth	9	6	502	1,191	174
Harwich	5	5	142	778	79
Mashpee	4	–	17	73	13
Orleans	1	1	87	497	44
Provincetown	6	5	688	498	155
Sandwich	1	1	267	413	47
Truro	–	1	96	107	16
Wellfleet	2	1	91	308	52
Yarmouth	3	–	114	523	62
Totals	49	37	3,308	8,636	1,284

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	46	34	2,655	1,322	393
Alford	1	–	19	58	11
Becket	3	1	81	182	41
Cheshire	1	3	315	296	46
Clarksburg	2	2	197	271	59
Dalton	9	6	851	987	190
Egremont	–	–	34	149	42

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Florida	1	3	16	112	10
Great Barrington	10	7	1,178	1,249	186
Hancock	1	–	24	120	32
Hinsdale	3	–	262	223	39
Lanesborough	6	2	138	294	37
Lee	10	3	870	664	152
Lenox	3	4	809	482	102
Monterey	–	–	23	110	15
Mount Washington	1	–	11	17	5
New Ashford	–	–	4	27	–
New Marlborough	4	2	84	254	63
North Adams	37	47	5,164	3,418	592
Otis	2	–	17	127	21
Peru	–	1	20	31	8
Pittsfield	51	95	9,800	8,365	1,128
Richmond	–	3	71	148	19
Sandisfield	–	1	32	41	13
Savoy	1	–	26	55	7
Sheffield	2	3	116	391	65
Stockbridge	7	5	333	487	51
Tyringham	–	–	36	99	10
Washington	–	–	29	52	6
West Stockbridge	1	2	199	204	41
Williamstown	9	8	597	1,111	174
Windsor	1	–	17	86	13
Totals	212	232	24,028	21,432	3,571

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	14	23	453	451	90
Attleboro	15	32	3,004	4,639	588
Berkley	1	–	108	251	29
Dartmouth	18	38	558	1,332	178
Dighton	5	2	240	553	76
Easton	5	5	828	1,532	125
Fairhaven	18	32	1,131	2,037	283
Fall River	197	102	23,284	12,099	3,305
Freetown	6	5	114	361	51

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Mansfield	10	7	846	1,487	196
New Bedford	320	557	17,635	12,462	2,107
North Attleborough	6	20	1,908	2,304	333
Norton	4	2	306	630	80
Raynham	4	2	170	447	58
Rehoboth	2	2	148	428	97
Seekonk	5	–	205	790	173
Somerset	3	1	635	930	115
Swansea	3	2	336	748	148
Taunton	52	50	7,139	5,306	920
Westport	8	3	294	777	148
Totals	696	885	59,342	49,564	9,100

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	3	2	14	92	20
Edgartown	–	2	90	314	71
Gay Head	1	–	6	47	19
Gosnold	–	–	16	35	7
Oak Bluffs	2	1	182	291	74
Tisbury	–	–	117	410	71
West Tisbury	1	–	25	122	13
Totals	7	5	450	1,311	275

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	9	46	2,028	2,317	302
Andover	9	7	1,513	2,935	186
Beverly	18	37	3,912	6,062	734
Boxford	–	2	62	215	19
Danvers	12	21	2,097	2,569	292
Essex	2	2	191	460	45
Georgetown	1	3	210	599	84

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Gloucester	34	20	3,426	5,065	626
Groveland	3	8	378	647	73
Hamilton	-	2	279	653	42
Haverhill	111	148	8,815	9,261	870
Ipswich	3	10	738	1,247	188
Lawrence	221	250	19,305	6,572	1,746
Lynn	177	311	20,404	16,800	2,232
Lynnfield	3	1	208	594	40
Manchester	-	3	419	767	90
Marblehead	8	14	1,466	3,040	237
Merrimac	3	9	300	713	79
Methuen	78	68	3,100	4,289	515
Middleton	2	2	130	322	67
Nahant	2	4	424	464	64
Newbury	-	7	112	580	70
Newburyport	18	45	2,923	3,103	564
North Andover	12	19	1,428	1,726	179
Peabody	38	47	4,143	2,346	508
Rockport	5	13	456	1,071	118
Rowley	2	2	192	443	63
Salem	49	66	11,345	5,618	979
Salisbury	5	4	271	525	119
Saugus	19	51	1,739	3,276	374
Swampscott	8	14	1,383	3,307	228
Topsfield	-	1	122	326	44
Wenham	1	2	130	436	21
West Newbury	1	3	158	455	63
Totals	854	1,242	93,807	88,803	11,861

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	-	-	54	290	57
Bernardston	3	2	48	275	53
Buckland	1	9	172	467	90
Charlemont	1	-	47	288	46
Colrain	11	1	125	407	68
Conway	-	1	74	249	39
Deerfield	6	4	310	488	63

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Erving	1	1	166	303	42
Gill	1	–	38	308	35
Greenfield	14	62	2,618	3,964	312
Hawley	–	–	25	79	13
Heath	–	–	33	79	21
Leverett	1	–	21	137	27
Leyden	–	–	20	79	8
Monroe	1	–	11	35	7
Montague	9	18	1,624	1,230	208
New Salem	1	1	31	166	15
Northfield	2	4	97	654	63
Orange	2	11	470	1,845	179
Rowe	–	–	13	94	3
Shelburne	2	2	143	663	60
Shutesbury	1	1	15	43	8
Sunderland	2	1	63	210	16
Warwick	–	1	35	89	13
Wendell	1	–	48	57	16
Whately	2	–	80	163	48
Totals	62	119	6,381	12,662	1,510

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	7	13	907	1,127	153
Blandford	–	1	23	166	15
Brimfield	1	2	80	219	30
Chester	9	14	157	290	49
Chicopee	99	77	7,990	3,049	1,227
East Longmeadow	7	6	338	757	63
Granville	–	–	39	237	22
Hampden	1	–	77	219	20
Holland	1	–	11	34	6
Holyoke	113	176	14,547	6,627	1,583
Longmeadow	3	4	365	1,547	59
Ludlow	9	9	1,031	747	120
Monson	8	10	729	939	88
Montgomery	–	–	14	50	2
Palmer	13	13	1,764	1,173	218

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Westton, Republican.	Blanks.
Russell	1	1	156	336	37
Southwick	5	2	59	314	41
Springfield	175	306	26,851	26,533	2,360
Tolland	–	–	11	38	3
Wales	–	–	45	97	10
West Springfield	27	31	2,946	3,108	271
Westfield	15	31	3,107	3,506	422
Wilbraham	3	1	213	472	53
Totals	497	697	61,460	51,585	6,852

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	13	8	764	1,670	197
Belchertown	4	2	269	425	59
Chesterfield	–	1	27	175	17
Cummington	2	2	15	220	27
Easthampton	26	48	1,840	1,482	242
Enfield	–	–	47	187	29
Goshen	1	–	1	86	13
Granby	3	3	105	203	10
Greenwich	1	–	30	101	10
Hadley	2	1	318	274	56
Hatfield	2	2	433	191	52
Huntington	1	–	297	312	56
Middlefield	1	–	30	56	10
Northampton	25	105	5,001	4,120	492
Pelham	1	1	55	115	28
Plainfield	–	–	14	108	13
Prescott	–	–	3	32	2
South Hadley	15	17	1,258	1,425	147
Southampton	3	1	80	257	28
Ware	13	13	1,658	754	242
Westhampton	1	–	20	132	11
Williamsburg	3	2	287	493	64
Worthington	1	1	34	147	14
Totals	118	207	12,586	12,965	1,819

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Acton	2	3	297	764	81
Arlington	16	35	7,152	7,979	335
Ashby	1	12	46	228	23
Ashland	4	3	340	711	48
Ayer	2	6	745	587	74
Bedford	-	3	229	453	49
Belmont	9	7	3,660	5,276	221
Billerica	7	11	993	1,176	131
Boxborough	-	-	40	112	9
Burlington	2	-	229	325	41
Cambridge	93	224	25,878	14,331	1,780
Carlisle	2	1	32	188	20
Chelmsford	5	14	940	1,878	170
Concord	2	5	1,127	1,748	121
Dracut	13	6	913	807	169
Dunstable	1	1	33	123	12
Everett	66	73	7,824	7,555	915
Framingham	9	18	4,229	4,081	485
Groton	2	2	398	686	63
Holliston	-	2	485	915	63
Hopkinton	4	4	657	589	60
Hudson	15	3	1,608	1,402	138
Lexington	6	6	1,300	2,376	153
Lincoln	1	-	246	380	30
Littleton	-	1	137	517	26
Lowell	116	120	22,800	12,606	2,297
Malden	75	94	10,548	10,139	975
Marlborough	30	23	4,106	2,373	390
Maynard	20	81	1,160	939	121
Medford	47	77	12,060	10,464	1,048
Melrose	15	29	3,232	7,711	437
Natick	12	6	3,355	2,817	313
Newton	26	59	10,648	17,146	919
North Reading	6	1	173	433	53
Pepperell	2	2	467	732	119
Reading	6	6	1,221	3,129	159
Sherborn	-	1	149	315	24
Shirley	2	1	288	354	40
Somerville	105	86	22,478	16,798	1,409
Stoneham	5	4	1,933	2,431	182
Stow	-	-	113	358	28
Sudbury	-	3	118	434	33

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Tewksbury	2	4	301	633	61
Townsend	5	3	182	514	87
Tyngsborough	3	–	121	301	37
Wakefield	13	10	2,926	3,506	287
Waltham	23	34	7,313	6,736	389
Watertown	32	23	6,923	5,766	415
Wayland	2	4	483	707	43
Westford	5	3	441	612	83
Weston	1	1	453	1,037	34
Wilmington	6	7	586	824	79
Winchester	10	5	1,947	3,572	178
Woburn	8	9	4,858	2,932	337
Totals	839	1,136	180,921	171,506	15,794

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	6	6	351	710	245

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	5	–	524	512	61
Bellingham	7	6	380	369	123
Braintree	16	19	2,467	3,861	321
Brookline	28	64	8,522	12,561	721
Canton	3	8	1,444	1,081	118
Cohasset	1	3	652	837	96
Dedham	21	23	2,887	2,580	277
Dover	–	–	155	314	33
Foxborough	4	–	561	1,250	109
Franklin	7	4	1,317	1,151	197
Holbrook	4	9	511	995	77
Medfield	1	1	306	592	76
Medway	5	5	617	604	90
Millis	2	4	335	411	52
Milton	7	22	3,226	4,456	213
Needham	9	19	1,151	3,028	227

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Norfolk	6	5	146	296	40
Norwood	23	30	2,906	2,351	205
Plainville	4	3	121	550	44
Quincy	97	143	11,974	14,610	1,502
Randolph	4	39	1,555	1,012	137
Sharon	3	4	485	983	63
Stoughton	8	8	1,645	1,476	122
Walpole	12	10	1,120	1,349	136
Wellesley	10	13	1,342	3,080	237
Westwood	–	5	288	535	50
Weymouth	9	47	3,701	4,377	403
Wrentham	2	1	205	584	63
Totals	298	495	50,543	65,805	5,793

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	3	16	1,152	1,395	151
Bridgewater	26	6	905	1,236	173
Brockton	141	176	13,603	12,670	1,291
Carver	1	1	69	259	44
Duxbury	2	2	210	554	84
East Bridgewater	4	6	516	950	80
Halifax	–	–	77	170	13
Hanover	4	3	230	793	88
Hanson	2	4	231	567	89
Hingham	4	8	1,124	1,676	157
Hull	–	2	609	422	80
Kingston	4	5	331	537	104
Lakeville	4	1	108	343	43
Marion	3	2	109	450	52
Marshfield	2	3	177	703	67
Mattapoisett	2	–	146	467	75
Middleborough	7	8	1,116	2,150	252
Norwell	1	1	144	511	54
Pembroke	2	2	141	369	56
Plymouth	11	20	1,710	2,353	301
Plympton	1	–	49	145	13
Rochester	–	–	72	236	37
Rockland	11	33	1,981	1,537	217

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Scituate	5	4	552	1,103	91
Wareham	4	9	613	1,121	154
West Bridgewater	2	6	337	337	51
Whitman	9	19	1,564	1,984	203
Totals	255	337	27,876	35,538	4,020

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	849	1,234	189,779	75,773	12,353
Chelsea	164	183	7,975	2,979	1,074
Revere	72	68	7,538	3,099	669
Winthrop	24	16	3,476	4,007	268
Totals	1,109	1,501	208,768	85,858	14,364

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	1	5	273	440	66
Athol	10	8	1,198	2,502	271
Auburn	4	4	749	1,380	110
Barre	3	1	316	666	91
Berlin	2	–	96	361	18
Blackstone	2	2	1,213	295	91
Bolton	2	–	74	221	14
Boylston	–	–	78	350	15
Brookfield	1	–	185	421	39
Charlton	7	3	223	538	48
Clinton	21	19	3,660	1,989	153
Dana	–	–	51	183	48
Douglas	2	–	245	490	32
Dudley	11	9	784	392	113
East Brookfield	3	–	154	184	28
Fitchburg	51	221	8,433	6,089	592
Gardner	32	102	2,815	2,695	357
Grafton	4	6	1,049	1,218	73
Hardwick	2	4	522	372	47
Harvard	–	1	149	343	26

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Holden	2	–	414	1,102	69
Hopedale	–	1	351	932	43
Hubbardston	3	12	54	265	24
Lancaster	2	2	314	652	73
Leicester	9	5	980	833	73
Leominster	10	30	3,906	3,799	353
Lunenburg	3	6	149	482	47
Mendon	–	1	114	333	29
Milford	10	17	3,575	1,632	240
Millbury	6	7	1,371	1,210	124
Millville	4	–	624	252	43
New Braintree	–	–	44	84	12
North Brookfield	1	4	642	603	61
Northborough	1	4	232	604	38
Northbridge	11	3	1,470	1,821	134
Oakham	–	–	33	153	20
Oxford	3	6	695	797	87
Paxton	2	–	52	175	12
Petersham	1	–	64	253	26
Phillipston	2	1	23	108	8
Princeton	1	–	23	258	12
Royalston	1	–	53	167	24
Rutland	–	4	184	329	47
Shrewsbury	5	6	677	1,582	113
Southborough	–	–	391	515	56
Southbridge	20	14	3,083	1,968	231
Spencer	11	7	1,423	1,181	208
Sterling	–	1	122	520	36
Sturbridge	1	1	264	333	37
Sutton	3	1	249	490	46
Templeton	7	13	408	836	118
Upton	2	2	213	709	50
Uxbridge	9	4	1,346	1,027	120
Warren	6	6	718	597	80
Webster	31	25	3,021	1,305	238
West Boylston	1	–	149	647	33
West Brookfield	1	3	189	402	45
Westborough	5	5	746	1,396	83
Westminster	3	7	93	359	31
Winchendon	7	6	1,110	1,117	155
Worcester	277	187	36,398	34,231	3,062
Totals	619	776	88,234	87,188	8,573

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	John J. Ballam of Boston, Workers Party.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Benjamin Loring Young of Weston, Republican.	Blanks.
Barnstable	49	37	3,308	8,636	1,284
Berkshire	212	232	24,028	21,432	3,571
Bristol	696	885	59,342	49,564	9,100
Dukes County	7	5	450	1,311	275
Essex	854	1,242	93,807	88,803	11,861
Franklin	62	119	6,381	12,662	1,510
Hampden	497	697	61,460	51,585	6,852
Hampshire	118	207	12,586	12,965	1,819
Middlesex	839	1,136	180,921	171,506	15,794
Nantucket	6	6	351	710	245
Norfolk	298	495	50,543	65,805	5,793
Plymouth	255	337	27,876	35,538	4,020
Suffolk	1,109	1,501	208,768	85,858	14,364
Worcester	619	776	88,234	87,188	8,573
Totals	5,621	7,675	818,055	693,563	85,061

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1930.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1930.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Barnstable	1,209	596	6	2	4	84
Bourne	478	266	3	2	1	24
Brewster	250	74	1	1	2	52
Chatham	429	119	4	–	–	25
Dennis	439	141	1	–	1	46
Eastham	145	34	–	–	–	19
Falmouth	702	459	5	3	5	44
Harwich	424	113	6	1	3	36
Mashpee	47	25	–	–	2	–
Orleans	355	85	2	–	–	34
Provincetown	397	345	–	–	3	64
Sandwich	231	203	–	2	2	14
Truro	104	55	1	–	–	14
Wellfleet	234	75	1	3	–	23
Yarmouth	363	142	2	1	2	26
Totals	5,807	2,732	32	15	25	505

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	1,109	2,027	58	19	32	169
Alford	41	25	–	–	–	11
Becket	126	71	–	1	1	23
Cheshire	262	254	2	1	1	30
Clarksburg	251	111	2	4	3	30
Dalton	811	683	–	1	6	52
Egremont	133	47	–	2	–	30

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Florida	86	12	–	–	1	5
Great Barrington	968	877	13	4	9	99
Hancock	77	25	1	–	–	6
Hinsdale	186	235	4	1	1	12
Lanesborough	219	100	–	1	2	14
Lee	515	664	2	1	8	61
Lenox	363	576	–	1	7	74
Monterey	81	14	–	1	3	7
Mount Washington	20	7	1	–	–	1
New Ashford	29	4	–	–	–	3
New Marlborough	154	75	–	–	2	10
North Adams	3,175	3,309	38	11	28	262
Otis	91	20	–	–	–	8
Peru	26	11	–	–	–	2
Pittsfield	6,328	7,680	69	46	127	456
Richmond	108	64	–	–	1	5
Sandisfield	47	25	2	–	1	5
Savoy	62	8	–	–	–	2
Sheffield	258	88	1	–	2	16
Stockbridge	385	231	–	1	4	40
Tyringham	72	26	–	–	–	7
Washington	41	26	–	–	–	–
West Stockbridge	190	129	4	–	5	39
Williamstown	769	475	3	–	3	53
Windsor	76	10	1	–	–	1
Totals	17,089	17,909	201	95	247	1,533

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	425	431	14	4	16	32
Attleboro	3,801	2,353	12	9	51	270
Berkley	177	85	1	–	2	19
Dartmouth	963	554	6	7	15	75
Dighton	492	171	1	–	1	35
Easton	1,026	696	4	3	3	60
Fairhaven	1,413	795	17	4	18	86
Fall River	13,707	15,607	128	96	97	1,790
Freetown	330	78	2	1	3	32

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Mansfield	1,143	595	1	5	10	75
New Bedford	12,332	13,437	339	158	401	1,021
North Attleborough	2,068	1,373	8	5	21	233
Norton	486	204	–	–	6	31
Raynham	333	161	5	2	2	44
Rehoboth	410	112	4	–	2	62
Seekonk	617	144	4	1	1	18
Somerset	892	493	6	3	3	38
Swansea	761	250	5	2	3	53
Taunton	4,452	5,848	37	20	59	478
Westport	640	232	5	2	4	50
Totals	46,468	43,619	599	322	718	4,502

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	60	13	–	–	–	5
Edgartown	208	86	–	–	1	5
Gay Head	34	6	–	–	–	2
Gosnold	18	20	–	–	–	–
Oak Bluffs	190	107	–	–	2	10
Tisbury	242	136	–	–	–	25
West Tisbury	64	33	1	–	–	6
Totals	816	401	1	–	3	53

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	1,559	1,513	35	9	154	156
Andover	2,331	1,212	8	3	10	105
Beverly	4,603	2,906	15	12	37	362
Boxford	182	59	–	–	–	9
Danvers	1,880	1,328	3	4	22	115
Essex	386	175	–	–	3	37
Georgetown	478	201	1	2	5	71

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Gloucester	3,847	2,559	28	22	25	238
Groveland	420	272	1	–	12	40
Hamilton	435	249	1	1	1	18
Haverhill	6,585	6,112	84	85	136	474
Ipswich	956	541	4	5	4	59
Lawrence	6,435	15,737	168	173	217	930
Lynn	13,268	17,347	221	151	278	1,327
Lynnfield	504	213	–	1	4	18
Manchester	585	367	–	1	1	28
Marblehead	2,354	1,225	9	4	9	96
Merrimac	513	181	3	2	6	26
Methuen	3,745	2,622	55	41	65	306
Middleton	235	108	2	1	1	5
Nahant	312	403	1	–	2	33
Newbury	474	151	–	1	3	44
Newburyport	2,388	2,317	16	13	57	256
North Andover	1,333	1,230	25	10	19	96
Peabody	1,840	3,181	14	34	33	192
Rockport	709	361	9	5	9	37
Rowley	352	133	1	1	3	20
Salem	4,648	8,566	70	46	91	709
Salisbury	288	276	4	1	11	49
Saugus	2,727	1,589	36	16	24	164
Swampscott	2,415	1,142	11	3	13	78
Topsfield	262	106	1	–	–	19
Wenham	303	117	1	–	2	11
West Newbury	296	106	2	–	3	28
Totals	69,648	74,605	829	647	1,260	6,156

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	174	37	–	–	–	15
Bernardston	216	31	3	2	–	12
Buckland	346	113	5	1	8	41
Charlemont	186	20	–	–	–	15
Colrain	272	–	–	–	–	82
Conway	167	50	–	–	2	9
Deerfield	397	239	3	–	3	23

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge, of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Erving	166	121	–	–	1	16
Gill	209	32	–	–	1	10
Greenfield	2,891	2,009	31	3	70	153
Hawley	48	8	–	–	–	2
Heath	63	15	–	–	–	7
Leverett	83	17	–	–	–	3
Leyden	59	12	–	–	–	–
Monroe	24	10	1	–	1	–
Montague	947	1,235	8	3	24	67
New Salem	114	19	–	–	1	6
Northfield	479	96	1	–	4	23
Orange	1,375	332	2	2	9	68
Rowe	50	7	–	–	–	3
Shelburne	513	79	1	–	3	20
Shutesbury	35	9	1	–	–	6
Sunderland	184	38	–	1	1	3
Warwick	79	24	1	–	–	5
Wendell	45	30	–	–	–	6
Whately	134	76	1	1	–	12
Totals	9,256	4,659	58	13	128	607

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	852	900	6	5	6	82
Blandford	110	19	–	–	–	7
Brimfield	167	59	–	–	2	7
Chester	181	130	3	1	7	22
Chicopee	2,812	7,639	101	31	69	665
East Longmeadow	642	376	6	2	2	28
Granville	176	41	–	–	–	13
Hampden	153	74	3	–	2	9
Holland	28	12	–	–	–	3
Holyoke	5,307	12,567	125	63	126	887
Longmeadow	1,259	456	2	2	7	24
Ludlow	647	1,012	10	8	5	62
Monson	681	492	6	–	6	39
Montgomery	30	19	–	–	–	1
Palmer	989	1,469	11	9	10	126

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Russell	252	151	3	1	3	16
Southwick	230	59	2	–	2	7
Springfield	20,418	23,346	168	90	222	1,102
Tolland	24	12	1	–	–	1
Wales	73	28	1	–	–	3
West Springfield	2,456	2,585	18	5	27	122
Westfield	2,583	3,021	29	9	20	257
Wilbraham	374	195	2	–	–	17
Totals	40,444	54,662	497	226	516	3,500

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	1,264	522	11	6	8	57
Belchertown	290	212	5	–	1	13
Chesterfield	149	21	–	1	–	11
Cummington	171	20	–	–	–	6
Easthampton	1,385	1,614	33	17	33	210
Enfield	90	34	1	–	–	2
Goshen	84	5	–	–	–	4
Granby	180	116	–	2	–	8
Greenwich	47	22	–	–	–	2
Hadley	234	313	–	–	1	22
Hatfield	141	385	4	1	1	27
Huntington	234	237	2	–	2	22
Middlefield	45	26	–	–	–	4
Northampton	3,109	4,048	14	4	53	190
Pelham	68	28	1	–	–	6
Plainfield	69	12	–	–	–	4
Prescott	13	–	–	–	–	–
South Hadley	1,191	1,026	13	9	13	66
Southampton	201	69	–	–	1	11
Ware	540	1,198	7	8	5	75
Westhampton	108	10	1	–	–	2
Williamsburg	451	258	–	–	–	30
Worthington	94	20	1	–	–	6
Totals	10,158	10,196	93	48	118	778

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge, of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Acton	642	225	1	–	3	33
Arlington	6,021	5,516	20	16	35	169
Ashby	156	44	–	2	3	11
Ashland	527	251	4	1	1	29
Ayer	473	528	2	2	2	34
Bedford	397	218	1	–	3	32
Belmont	4,352	2,975	6	3	18	145
Billerica	849	846	4	4	11	48
Boxborough	78	27	–	–	–	2
Burlington	276	175	2	–	–	17
Cambridge	10,183	20,729	89	62	196	1,021
Carlisle	139	37	1	1	–	8
Chelmsford	1,419	813	5	1	21	64
Concord	1,351	909	1	2	2	83
Dracut	729	798	8	5	7	63
Dunstable	105	25	–	–	–	5
Everett	5,512	6,479	50	42	81	461
Framingham	3,096	3,377	11	11	12	288
Groton	555	341	2	–	–	23
Holliston	694	403	3	3	2	27
Hopkinton	474	543	–	4	2	27
Hudson	1,048	1,264	6	17	5	68
Lexington	1,880	1,098	8	4	7	86
Lincoln	283	167	–	–	2	12
Littleton	388	82	–	1	2	8
Lowell	10,229	19,581	90	55	115	968
Malden	7,920	8,087	52	57	101	503
Marlborough	2,080	3,330	27	15	40	212
Maynard	749	956	16	27	77	59
Medford	7,920	9,519	39	37	61	580
Melrose	6,425	2,786	8	6	13	200
Natick	2,444	2,886	6	4	10	145
Newton	13,312	8,132	24	13	36	530
North Reading	323	125	1	–	1	17
Pepperell	549	346	–	1	2	30
Reading	2,594	957	3	1	9	82
Sherborn	224	99	–	1	–	10
Shirley	273	248	1	2	2	18
Somerville	12,892	17,959	70	53	111	654
Stoneham	1,960	1,394	8	2	8	91
Stow	274	90	2	1	1	9
Sudbury	351	89	2	2	1	9

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Tewksbury	451	234	7	–	1	15
Townsend	389	115	–	1	2	8
Tyngsborough	213	96	–	–	–	11
Wakefield	2,853	2,318	10	12	22	138
Waltham	5,169	6,000	25	9	40	268
Watertown	4,569	4,982	28	22	65	164
Wayland	540	356	–	1	2	32
Westford	479	388	7	1	7	33
Weston	788	351	1	–	2	16
Wilmington	600	421	2	3	5	19
Winchester	2,876	1,656	5	1	7	73
Woburn	2,259	3,702	15	8	19	186
Totals	133,332	145,073	673	516	1,175	7,844

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	720	319	2	1	5	210

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	372	432	2	1	3	24
Bellingham	283	387	6	1	6	32
Braintree	2,993	1,828	9	3	20	127
Brookline	8,883	6,526	9	31	31	332
Canton	885	1,180	1	5	6	56
Cohasset	612	555	3	–	2	50
Dedham	2,136	2,405	21	15	24	102
Dover	228	128	1	–	–	16
Foxborough	950	385	3	1	3	28
Franklin	890	1,012	4	5	3	61
Holbrook	731	525	2	–	9	61
Medfield	418	280	2	1	2	28
Medway	493	525	7	3	8	45
Millis	272	294	1	1	2	27
Milton	3,491	2,665	5	2	13	141
Needham	2,600	1,046	8	3	24	84

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Norfolk	205	107	2	1	5	7
Norwood	1,878	2,682	9	30	27	186
Plainville	421	79	5	1	9	9
Quincy	11,235	9,635	89	58	128	734
Randolph	860	1,226	6	1	12	99
Sharon	812	407	2	1	4	27
Stoughton	1,139	1,328	6	6	13	73
Walpole	1,098	1,006	5	3	12	73
Wellesley	2,548	1,070	–	6	24	94
Westwood	382	296	–	–	2	22
Weymouth	3,189	2,605	9	3	40	175
Wrentham	483	193	3	1	2	26
Totals	50,487	40,807	220	183	434	2,739

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	1,091	953	3	3	14	75
Bridgewater	920	630	5	23	11	74
Brockton	8,798	10,708	104	154	216	716
Carver	163	35	–	–	1	15
Duxbury	430	173	–	–	2	19
East Bridgewater	647	397	4	6	13	42
Halifax	182	67	–	–	1	11
Hanover	566	180	3	3	4	32
Hanson	464	246	–	2	7	48
Hingham	1,311	957	3	4	5	87
Hull	386	555	–	–	1	51
Kingston	364	227	2	1	3	24
Lakeville	188	57	–	1	2	13
Marion	258	112	–	–	2	8
Marshfield	490	140	1	–	–	21
Mattapoisett	299	103	1	1	–	13
Middleborough	1,518	783	2	–	4	96
Norwell	322	125	1	–	–	23
Pembroke	250	102	1	–	1	7
Plymouth	1,594	1,312	15	7	26	143
Plympton	111	31	–	–	–	4
Rochester	151	37	–	–	1	3
Rockland	1,212	1,790	8	1	26	111

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Scituate	774	477	–	–	2	34
Wareham	849	414	8	1	5	62
West Bridgewater	675	306	3	4	6	62
Whitman	1,473	1,277	4	6	31	111
Totals	25,486	22,194	168	217	384	1,905

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	54,599	144,621	619	912	1,120	7,225
Chelsea	2,517	5,963	117	136	191	553
Revere	2,846	6,426	50	74	83	405
Winthrop	3,246	3,090	6	19	23	149
Totals	63,208	160,100	792	1,141	1,417	8,332

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	277	230	–	–	–	15
Athol	1,809	923	4	7	6	87
Auburn	1,035	756	7	7	7	59
Barre	456	241	1	2	1	31
Berlin	321	57	1	–	2	14
Blackstone	289	1,008	6	5	8	32
Bolton	173	51	–	1	–	3
Boylston	226	83	2	–	–	6
Brookfield	289	163	–	–	–	15
Charlton	409	184	2	1	3	26
Clinton	1,637	2,956	21	36	21	138
Dana	92	20	–	–	–	11
Douglas	464	224	–	–	–	24
Dudley	317	634	14	5	5	96
East Brookfield	140	134	1	–	1	9
Fitchburg	4,262	6,921	36	32	220	235
Gardner	2,152	2,491	13	25	118	182
Grafton	906	888	2	5	4	51
Hardwick	269	372	4	2	–	13
Harvard	289	113	–	–	2	8

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge, of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Holden	754	253	2	6	3	17
Hopedale	703	338	–	1	–	30
Hubbardston	170	45	–	–	10	9
Lancaster	485	183	2	–	4	26
Leicester	671	820	4	3	3	33
Leominster	2,872	3,202	9	9	18	232
Lunenburg	334	113	2	–	7	10
Mendon	227	96	1	–	–	2
Milford	1,185	2,804	34	4	39	155
Millbury	929	1,229	6	3	10	77
Millville	176	551	3	–	8	19
New Braintree	67	40	–	–	–	3
North Brookfield	473	527	–	–	2	56
Northborough	460	179	–	1	2	21
Northbridge	1,506	1,502	12	6	1	66
Oakham	93	17	–	–	–	11
Oxford	585	607	3	3	3	41
Paxton	145	39	1	–	–	1
Petersham	177	58	–	2	–	12
Phillipston	62	14	–	1	–	3
Princeton	172	7	1	–	–	2
Royalston	105	25	1	–	–	4
Rutland	237	127	–	2	3	13
Shrewsbury	1,159	612	6	11	8	52
Southborough	412	292	3	–	–	15
Southbridge	1,222	2,874	24	14	12	129
Spencer	903	1,191	7	7	3	115
Sterling	424	85	–	2	–	10
Sturbridge	276	245	4	2	2	26
Sutton	369	258	1	–	1	29
Templeton	622	290	–	1	9	42
Upton	505	239	–	–	2	24
Uxbridge	848	1,263	5	6	1	67
Warren	440	474	2	–	2	33
Webster	1,273	2,506	36	26	27	208
West Boylston	498	106	4	–	1	17
West Brookfield	302	142	1	–	–	17
Westborough	1,096	567	–	2	–	23
Westminster	266	87	3	1	7	8
Winchendon	742	767	1	–	5	76
Worcester	26,550	31,440	183	297	223	1,625
Totals	66,307	74,663	475	538	814	4,414

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.	Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.	Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.	Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.	Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Barnstable . .	5,807	2,732	32	15	25	505
Berkshire . .	17,089	17,909	201	95	247	1,533
Bristol . . .	46,468	43,619	599	322	718	4,502
Dukes County .	816	401	1	–	3	53
Essex . . .	69,648	74,605	829	647	1,260	6,156
Franklin . .	9,256	4,659	58	13	128	607
Hampden . .	40,444	54,662	497	226	516	3,500
Hampshire . .	10,158	10,196	93	48	118	778
Middlesex . .	133,332	145,073	673	516	1,175	7,844
Nantucket . .	720	319	2	1	5	210
Norfolk . . .	50,487	40,807	220	183	434	2,739
Plymouth . .	25,486	22,194	168	217	384	1,905
Suffolk . . .	63,208	160,100	792	1,141	1,417	8,332
Worcester . .	66,307	74,663	475	538	814	4,414
Totals . .	539,226	651,939	4,640	3,962	7,244	43,078

REPRESENTATIVES — SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1930.

District

No. 1. ALLEN T. TREADWAY (*R*) of Stockbridge.
No. 2. WILLIAM J. GRANFIELD (*D*) of Longmeadow.
No. 3. FRANK H. FOSS (*R*) of Fitchburg.
No. 4. PEHR G. HOLMES (*R*) of Worcester.
No. 5. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (*R*) of Lowell.
No. 6. A. PIATT ANDREW (*R*) of Gloucester.
No. 7. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, Jr. (*D*) of Lynn.
No. 8. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER (*R*) of Cambridge.
No. 9. CHARLES L. UNDERHILL (*R*) of Somerville.
No. 10. JOHN J. DOUGLASS (*D*) of Boston.
No. 11. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM (*R*) of Boston.
No. 12. JOHN W. MCCORMACK (*D*) of Boston.
No. 13. ROBERT LUCE (*R*) of Waltham.
No. 14. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH (*R*) of Milton.
No. 15. JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr. (*R*) of North Attleborough.
No. 16. CHARLES L. GIFFORD (*R*) of Barnstable.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Hugh McLean of Holyoke, Democratic.	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican.	Blanks.
Adams	1,792	1,453	169
Alford	19	52	6
Ashfield	23	187	16
Becket	55	149	18
Bernardston	16	230	18
Blandford	8	123	5
Buckland	80	388	46
Charlemont	16	195	10
Cheshire	220	306	24
Chester	109	214	21
Chesterfield	16	157	9
Clarksburg	78	305	18
Colrain	-	291	63
Conway	30	191	7
Cummington	15	178	4
Dalton	563	976	44
Deerfield	216	422	25
Egremont	40	155	17
Florida	6	93	5
Gill	21	216	15
Goshen	4	85	4
Granville	22	201	7
Great Barrington	819	1,096	55
Greenfield	1,654	3,328	176
Hancock	16	89	4
Hawley	6	51	1
Heath	13	67	5
Hinsdale	220	208	11
Holyoke	11,560	6,978	537
Huntington	210	260	27
Lanesborough	74	255	7

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Hugh McLean of Holyoke, Democratic.	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican.	Blanks.
Lee	565	648	38
Lenox	519	446	56
Leverett	12	85	6
Leyden	8	59	4
Middlefield	15	56	4
Monroe	7	27	2
Montague	1,160	1,032	92
Monterey	12	88	6
Montgomery	17	33	–
Mount Washington	4	25	–
New Ashford	3	31	2
New Marlborough	67	154	20
North Adams	2,927	3,556	340
Northfield	66	500	37
Otis	10	104	5
Peru	11	26	2
Pittsfield	6,509	7,777	419
Plainfield	6	76	3
Richmond	55	118	5
Rowe	5	53	2
Russell	99	306	21
Sandisfield	15	52	13
Savoy	7	63	2
Sheffield	66	290	9
Shelburne	55	541	20
Southampton	51	219	12
Southwick	48	238	14
Stockbridge	190	456	15
Sunderland	28	191	8
Tolland	9	28	1
Tyringham	17	86	2
Washington	18	48	1
West Stockbridge	107	226	34
Westfield	2,581	3,067	271
Westhampton	16	101	4
Whately	78	133	13
Williamsburg	222	474	43
Williamstown	405	850	48
Windsor	12	73	3
Worthington	11	99	11
Totals	33,934	41,334	2,962

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Joshua L. Brooks of Springfield, Republican.	William J. Granfield of Longmeadow, Democratic.	Blanks.
Agawam	855	957	39
Amherst	1,286	533	49
Chicopee	2,807	8,030	479
East Longmeadow	627	418	11
Easthampton	1,333	1,810	149
Granby	183	116	7
Hadley	227	330	13
Hampden	159	74	8
Hatfield	151	385	23
Longmeadow	1,290	453	7
Ludlow	674	1,031	39
Northampton	3,102	4,103	213
South Hadley	1,215	1,066	37
Springfield	20,546	24,186	614
West Springfield	2,412	2,742	59
Wilbraham	380	198	10
Totals	37,247	46,432	1,757

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

Cities and Towns.	Frank W. Barr of Leominster, Democratic.	Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, Republican.	Blanks.
Ashburnham	145	336	41
Athol	739	1,893	204
Barre	173	490	69
Belchertown	172	305	44
Boylston	43	263	11
Brimfield	40	176	19
Brookfield	132	307	28
Charlton	138	436	51
Clinton	2,551	2,035	223
Dana	15	90	18
Dudley	555	366	150
East Brookfield	117	147	21
Enfield	16	101	10
Erving	98	171	35
Fitchburg	4,706	6,417	583
Gardner	1,907	2,565	509
Greenwich	8	57	6
Hardwick	330	291	39
Holden	197	791	47
Holland	11	26	6
Hubbardston	29	187	18
Lancaster	135	520	45
Leicester	740	729	65
Leominster	2,857	3,117	368
Lunenburg	52	400	14
Monson	416	703	105
New Braintree	31	69	10
New Salem	10	120	10
North Brookfield	446	514	98
Oakham	15	97	9
Orange	234	1,403	151
Oxford	520	652	70
Palmer	1,188	1,171	255
Paxton	30	150	6
Pelham	16	75	12
Petersham	44	182	23
Phillipston	8	66	6
Prescott	–	12	1
Princeton	6	171	5
Royalston	13	106	16

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Frank W. Barr of Leominster, Democratic.	Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, Republican.	Blanks.
Rutland	100	260	22
Shutesbury	5	38	8
Southbridge	2,538	1,445	292
Spencer	990	1,008	228
Sterling	54	442	25
Sturbridge	214	287	54
Templeton	235	664	65
Wales	21	77	7
Ware	1,074	589	170
Warren	421	462	68
Warwick	14	85	10
Webster	2,130	1,571	375
Wendell	21	52	8
West Boylston	83	512	31
West Brookfield	108	305	49
Westminster	47	305	20
Winchendon	630	811	150
Totals	27,568	36,620	4,983

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Cities and Towns.	David Goldstein of Worcester, Democratic.	Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, Republican.	Blanks.
Auburn	570	1,241	60
Blackstone	942	346	60
Douglas	153	523	36
Grafton	725	1,054	77
Hopkinton	463	500	87
Mendon	51	258	17
Millbury	1,102	1,063	89
Millville	523	211	23
Northborough	135	496	32
Northbridge	1,259	1,730	104
Shrewsbury	429	1,344	75
Sutton	214	410	34
Upton	166	546	58
Uxbridge	1,189	906	95
Westborough	484	1,149	55
Worcester	27,256	31,219	1,842
Totals	35,661	42,996	2,744

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph M. Halloran of Lowell, Democratic.	Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Republican.	Blanks.
Acton	136	721	47
Andover	853	2,670	146
Ashby	20	168	28
Ayer	329	658	54
Bedford	120	487	44
Berlin	35	341	19
Billerica	552	1,154	56
Bolton	28	190	10
Boxborough	18	86	3
Burlington	105	332	33
Carlisle	16	167	3
Chelmsford	467	1,791	65
Concord	589	1,689	70
Dracut	552	976	82
Dunstable	16	116	3
Groton	217	671	33
Harvard	75	316	21
Hudson	904	1,410	94
Lexington	730	2,220	133
Lincoln	132	317	15
Littleton	51	416	14
Lowell	13,098	16,826	1,114
Marlborough	2,277	3,123	304
Maynard	619	1,132	133
Methuen	1,627	4,753	454
Pepperell	230	658	40
Reading	623	2,911	112
Shirley	133	377	34
Stow	44	320	13
Sudbury	53	377	24
Tewksbury	167	519	22
Townsend	56	437	22
Tyngsborough	61	250	9
Wayland	242	635	54
Westford	279	613	23
Wilmington	288	714	49
Totals	25,742	50,541	3,380

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester, Republican.	Charles D. Smith of Gloucester, Democratic.	Blanks.
Amesbury	2,145	963	317
Beverly	5,839	1,510	586
Danvers	2,321	724	307
Essex	485	66	47
Georgetown	551	99	108
Gloucester	5,485	894	339
Groveland	570	112	63
Hamilton	539	125	41
Haverhill	9,175	3,454	847
Ipswich	1,172	273	124
Manchester	739	180	63
Marblehead	2,795	676	226
Merrimac	558	103	70
Newbury	551	70	52
Newburyport	3,509	1,134	404
Rockport	909	142	79
Rowley	401	71	38
Salem	8,951	4,054	1,125
Salisbury	436	115	78
Swampscott	2,700	760	202
Topsfield	299	51	38
Wenham	361	44	29
West Newbury	323	63	48
Totals	50,814	15,683	5,231

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	William P. Connery, Jr., of Lynn, Democratic.	Charles W. Lovett of Lynn, Republican.	Blanks.
Boxford	35	193	22
Lawrence	16,118	6,005	1,537
Lynn	21,786	9,297	1,509
Lynnfield	252	442	46
Middleton	91	234	27
Nahant	450	257	44
North Andover	1,192	1,331	190
North Reading	93	340	34
Peabody	3,437	1,541	316
Saugus	2,067	2,181	308
Totals	45,521	21,821	4,033

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	John P. Brennan of Cambridge, Democratic.	Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Republican.	Blanks.
Arlington	4,573	6,891	313
Belmont	2,464	4,793	242
Cambridge, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	14,841	13,540	1,149
Medford	7,856	9,198	1,102
Melrose	2,024	6,971	443
Stoneham	1,165	2,158	140
Wakefield	1,996	3,130	227
Watertown	4,499	5,037	294
Winchester	1,385	3,068	165
Woburn	3,228	2,642	319
Totals	44,031	57,428	4,394

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph J. Borgatti of Somerville, Democratic.	Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Republican.	Blanks.
Chelsea, Wards 3, 4, 5	3,630	2,859	512
Everett	5,780	6,168	677
Malden	7,411	8,468	841
Revere	5,400	3,979	505
Somerville	15,192	15,789	758
Winthrop	2,535	3,777	221
Totals	39,948	41,040	3,514

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	Edward L. Donnelly of Boston, Republican.	John J. Douglass of Boston, Democratic.	Blanks.
Boston, Wards 1, 2, 3; Ward 8, Pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14; Ward 9, Pts. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	4,302	29,051	3,337
Cambridge, Ward 1	172	2,343	235
Chelsea, Wards 1, 2	341	1,824	311
Totals	4,815	33,218	3,883

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	John Joseph Kelleher of Boston, Democratic.	George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.	Blanks.
Boston, Wards 4, 5; Ward 9, Pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; Wards 10, 11, 12, 19, 20	23,739	40,417	4,547

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Samuel Abrams of Boston, Republican.	John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.	Blanks.
Boston, Wards 6, 7; Ward 8, Pts. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	15,422	50,894	6,078

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 13.

Cities and Towns.	Donald M. Hill of Newton, Democratic.	Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.	Blanks.
Ashland	199	542	72
Bellingham	332	321	62
Boston, Wards 21, 22	10,405	6,381	1,576
Brookline	5,632	9,141	1,039
Dover	105	242	27
Framingham	2,952	3,261	582
Franklin	894	952	129
Holliston	333	706	93
Hopedale	210	820	43
Medfield	208	444	79
Medway	454	518	109
Milford	2,505	1,428	288
Millis	236	298	63
Natick	2,638	2,559	298
Needham	841	2,701	223
Newton	7,872	13,084	1,091
Norfolk	94	215	18
Plainville	73	426	25
Sherborn	71	233	30
Southborough	274	411	37
Walpole	853	1,138	206
Waltham	5,255	5,730	526
Wellesley	908	2,604	230
Weston	296	827	35
Wrentham	160	488	60
Totals	43,800	55,470	6,941

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Edward G. Morris of Quincy, Democratic.	Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican.	Blanks.
Abington	784	1,237	118
Avon	373	437	24
Boston, Ward 18	7,061	5,056	831
Braintree	1,367	3,429	184
Brockton	9,111	10,676	909
Canton	1,063	1,000	70
Dedham	1,922	2,614	167
East Bridgewater	314	750	45
Easton	555	1,192	45
Foxborough	292	1,030	48
Holbrook	402	865	61
Milton	1,960	4,178	179
Norwood	2,285	2,266	261
Quincy	8,668	12,233	978
Randolph	1,047	1,042	115
Sharon	317	899	37
Stoughton	1,171	1,300	94
West Bridgewater	188	808	59
Westwood	187	485	30
Weymouth	2,163	3,607	251
Whitman	1,077	1,699	126
Totals	42,307	56,803	4,632

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph William Martin, Jr., of North Attleborough, Republican.	William J. Murphy of Fall River, Democratic.	Blanks.
Attleboro	4,733	1,524	239
Berkley	195	55	34
Dighton	552	102	46
Fall River	16,627	12,214	2,584
Freetown	342	48	56
Lakeville	196	42	23
Mansfield	1,329	409	91
North Attleborough	2,890	711	107
Norton	572	117	38
Raynham	389	99	59
Rehoboth	458	68	64
Seekonk	643	114	28
Somerset	986	386	63
Swansea	781	220	73
Taunton	5,703	4,514	678
Westport	704	157	77
Totals	37,100	20,780	4,260

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 16.

Cities and Towns.	John D. W. Bodfish of Barnstable, Independent.	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican.	Blanks.
Acushnet	285	484	153
Barnstable	449	1,378	73
Bourne	185	514	75
Brewster	75	258	47
Bridgewater	243	993	427
Carver	27	166	21
Chatham	100	449	27
Chilmark	5	67	6
Cohasset	193	714	315
Dartmouth	366	1,086	168
Dennis	120	432	76
Duxbury	78	444	102
Eastham	27	144	24
Edgartown	24	240	36
Fairhaven	551	1,560	225
Falmouth	279	828	111
Gay Head	2	37	3
Gosnold	11	27	–
Halifax	21	202	38
Hanover	84	605	99
Hanson	104	484	179
Harwich	99	416	68
Hingham	304	1,546	514
Hull	169	587	237
Kingston	96	389	136
Marion	64	284	32
Marshfield	64	523	65
Mashpee	15	57	2
Mattapoisett	53	328	36
Middleborough	345	1,654	404
Nantucket	308	722	227
New Bedford	9,868	14,265	3,557
Norwell	73	335	63
Oak Bluffs	56	218	35
Orleans	73	365	38
Pembroke	41	285	35
Plymouth	647	1,741	709
Plympton	25	107	14
Provincetown	229	422	158
Rochester	24	161	7
Rockland	800	1,325	1,023

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 16 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John D. W. Bodfish of Barnstable, Independent.	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican.	Blanks.
Sandwich	124	280	48
Scituate	182	800	305
Tisbury	78	286	39
Truro	33	123	18
Wareham	264	932	143
Wellfleet	67	225	44
West Tisbury	16	80	8
Yarmouth	121	385	30
Totals	17,467	39,953	10,200

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1930.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Barnstable	21	1,298	2	520	5	55
Bourne	7	527	1	216	3	20
Brewster	8	281	2	51	3	35
Chatham	9	463	–	89	1	15
Dennis	5	467	1	110	3	42
Eastham	–	168	–	21	–	9
Falmouth	13	796	3	366	6	34
Harwich	10	467	2	86	2	16
Mashpee	2	47	1	18	–	6
Orleans	7	388	–	66	–	15
Provincetown	14	420	3	327	–	45
Sandwich	5	245	3	189	3	7
Truro	4	127	–	33	–	10
Wellfleet	8	244	2	62	2	18
Yarmouth	8	404	1	100	2	21
Totals	121	6,342	21	2,254	30	348

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	87	1,204	24	1,953	33	113
Alford	–	49	–	23	–	5
Becket	3	130	3	82	1	3
Cheshire	10	266	2	245	2	25
Clarksburg	8	270	2	106	2	13
Dalton	14	869	3	663	1	33
Egremont	5	146	1	46	–	14

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Florida	1	89	–	8	1	5
Great Barrington	21	1,043	6	848	5	47
Hancock	3	88	–	14	1	3
Hinsdale	6	186	1	239	2	5
Lanesborough	3	232	1	93	1	6
Lee	10	530	6	665	12	28
Lenox	6	392	4	601	3	15
Monterey	1	76	–	22	1	6
Mount Washington	–	18	–	10	–	1
New Ashford	–	29	–	7	–	–
New Marlborough	2	154	–	74	6	5
North Adams	81	3,038	25	3,411	37	231
Otis	1	98	–	18	–	2
Peru	–	28	–	10	–	1
Pittsfield	162	6,581	38	7,595	95	235
Richmond	–	119	2	55	–	2
Sandisfield	3	45	–	31	–	1
Savoy	1	59	–	10	–	2
Sheffield	3	265	1	81	3	12
Stockbridge	1	391	–	241	2	26
Tyringham	4	67	–	34	–	–
Washington	1	39	–	25	1	1
West Stockbridge	2	197	–	138	–	30
Williamstown	7	749	2	513	1	31
Windsor	2	75	–	11	–	–
Totals	448	17,522	121	17,872	210	901

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	30	453	6	367	23	43
Attleboro	68	4,097	17	1,999	62	253
Berkley	2	198	–	65	3	16
Dartmouth	33	1,093	21	392	37	44
Dighton	17	522	2	141	3	15
Easton	24	1,142	3	596	3	24
Fairhaven	87	1,485	9	666	26	63
Fall River	501	13,164	220	15,795	143	1,602
Freetown	9	338	3	59	–	37

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Mansfield	20	1,263	3	514	9	20
New Bedford	706	13,631	253	11,560	573	972
North Attleborough	42	2,181	7	1,296	22	160
Norton	8	541	2	155	5	16
Raynham	17	374	2	117	1	36
Rehoboth	8	433	4	93	2	50
Seekonk	12	628	2	127	2	14
Somerset	23	901	3	456	8	44
Swansea	15	737	7	254	9	52
Taunton	144	5,086	19	5,212	119	315
Westport	14	687	2	194	5	36
Totals	1,780	48,954	585	40,058	1,055	3,812

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	7	64	–	5	–	2
Edgartown	4	233	2	49	1	11
Gay Head	1	37	–	–	–	4
Gosnold	1	28	–	8	–	1
Oak Bluffs	1	201	1	99	2	5
Tisbury	7	280	–	104	–	12
West Tisbury	2	88	–	13	–	1
Totals	23	931	3	278	3	36

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	82	1,716	8	1,368	167	85
Andover	45	2,482	4	1,088	7	43
Beverly	115	5,038	17	2,574	31	160
Boxford	3	212	1	34	–	–
Danvers	24	2,020	5	1,231	22	50
Essex	6	431	–	152	4	8
Georgetown	12	547	2	162	4	31

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Gloucester	60	4,174	25	2,284	29	147
Groveland	13	478	1	228	8	17
Hamilton	8	488	–	200	2	8
Haverhill	277	7,165	107	5,448	150	329
Ipswich	22	1,026	1	484	4	32
Lawrence	358	6,951	210	15,128	238	775
Lynn	492	15,200	151	15,762	277	710
Lynnfield	11	558	1	161	3	6
Manchester	5	658	4	308	–	7
Marblehead	30	2,596	3	1,014	8	46
Merrimac	10	549	–	155	7	10
Methuen	120	4,036	65	2,329	70	214
Middleton	6	255	1	85	3	2
Nahant	8	390	1	341	2	9
Newbury	10	532	2	104	8	17
Newburyport	98	2,760	13	1,982	67	127
North Andover	48	1,474	11	1,099	16	65
Peabody	84	2,040	35	3,013	38	84
Rockport	10	793	5	299	9	14
Rowley	10	382	1	103	4	10
Salem	185	5,306	42	8,061	134	402
Salisbury	13	358	3	211	15	29
Saugus	87	2,981	21	1,360	21	86
Swampscott	52	2,623	3	946	5	33
Topsfield	5	289	1	84	–	9
Wenham	6	340	–	82	2	4
West Newbury	6	339	1	79	3	7
Totals	2,321	77,187	745	67,959	1,358	3,576

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	–	187	–	35	–	4
Bernardston	7	223	1	26	1	6
Buckland	10	380	2	94	13	15
Charlemont	3	184	–	24	–	10
Colrain	–	284	–	–	–	70
Conway	4	173	–	45	1	5
Deerfield	5	401	1	241	3	14

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Erving	1	185	–	112	–	6
Gill	4	226	–	21	–	1
Greenfield	55	3,103	6	1,861	73	60
Hawley	–	51	–	7	–	–
Heath	2	66	–	12	1	4
Leverett	2	89	–	11	–	1
Leyden	3	62	–	6	–	–
Monroe	–	24	–	11	–	1
Montague	21	1,015	4	1,187	22	35
New Salem	1	121	–	14	–	4
Northfield	5	505	–	78	3	12
Orange	10	1,427	3	302	9	37
Rowe	1	50	–	7	–	2
Shelburne	11	520	–	64	2	19
Shutesbury	3	41	–	5	–	2
Sunderland	2	166	1	54	–	4
Warwick	1	89	–	17	–	2
Wendell	2	46	–	29	–	4
Whately	4	135	3	78	–	4
Totals	157	9,753	21	4,341	128	322

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	9	873	7	919	4	39
Blandford	1	107	–	24	–	4
Brimfield	2	170	–	58	2	3
Chester	5	174	1	152	7	5
Chicopee	122	2,986	38	7,709	122	340
East Longmeadow	8	651	2	372	2	21
Granville	2	175	–	47	3	3
Hampden	5	154	1	78	–	3
Holland	1	27	–	12	–	3
Holyoke	172	5,893	48	12,467	136	359
Longmeadow	17	1,244	16	460	2	11
Ludlow	18	666	6	1,018	6	30
Monson	13	715	1	476	6	13
Montgomery	1	28	–	20	–	1
Palmer	22	1,080	8	1,441	12	51

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Russell	6	250	1	163	1	5
Southwick	5	214	–	74	2	5
Springfield	348	20,501	103	23,707	185	502
Tolland	–	28	–	10	–	–
Wales	1	76	–	25	–	3
West Springfield	49	2,463	4	2,627	17	53
Westfield	47	2,268	2	3,552	12	38
Wilbraham	8	383	2	184	–	11
Totals	862	41,126	240	55,595	519	1,503

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	21	1,269	15	518	10	35
Belchertown	5	292	–	216	1	7
Chesterfield	1	149	1	24	–	7
Cummington	–	182	–	12	1	2
Easthampton	53	1,464	25	1,600	35	115
Enfield	–	95	–	31	–	1
Goshen	–	87	–	3	–	3
Granby	5	184	–	111	1	5
Greenwich	–	54	–	16	–	1
Hadley	9	233	1	313	–	14
Hatfield	1	152	3	390	–	13
Huntington	4	233	–	249	3	8
Middlefield	–	43	–	30	–	2
Northampton	55	3,209	13	3,975	67	99
Pelham	–	77	–	25	–	1
Plainfield	–	74	–	9	1	1
Prescott	–	12	–	1	–	–
South Hadley	25	1,237	7	1,016	11	22
Southampton	2	208	–	70	–	2
Ware	27	556	9	1,185	11	45
Westhampton	1	111	–	9	–	–
Williamsburg	4	457	1	260	4	13
Worthington	1	96	–	23	–	1
Totals	214	10,474	75	10,086	145	397

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Acton	9	691	–	189	3	12
Arlington	62	6,528	16	5,049	27	95
Ashby	–	182	2	27	4	1
Ashland	11	579	2	205	1	15
Ayer	5	537	4	475	4	16
Bedford	5	443	1	192	–	10
Belmont	48	4,676	3	2,679	9	84
Billerica	15	951	3	760	15	18
Boxborough	–	80	–	27	–	–
Burlington	6	304	2	149	1	8
Cambridge	283	11,327	76	19,821	239	534
Carlisle	2	153	–	27	–	4
Chelmsford	25	1,476	3	757	24	38
Concord	12	1,466	2	834	3	31
Dracut	29	774	5	751	5	46
Dunstable	1	108	–	22	–	4
Everett	177	5,995	44	6,079	89	241
Framingham	79	3,398	15	3,110	13	180
Groton	7	596	–	304	1	13
Holliston	9	728	2	368	2	23
Hopkinton	10	518	1	503	1	17
Hudson	23	1,162	18	1,163	4	38
Lexington	20	2,059	5	957	10	32
Lincoln	6	303	–	146	2	7
Littleton	6	398	–	71	1	5
Lowell	283	11,082	72	18,873	116	612
Malden	201	8,609	53	7,485	125	247
Marlborough	74	2,427	24	3,024	32	123
Maynard	31	853	27	852	86	35
Medford	166	8,876	52	8,724	62	276
Melrose	132	6,873	25	2,308	26	74
Natick	42	2,615	7	2,735	10	86
Newton	205	14,111	23	7,379	43	286
North Reading	7	355	–	99	–	6
Pepperell	20	565	–	308	3	32
Reading	45	2,738	4	823	10	26
Sherborn	4	229	–	95	–	6
Shirley	10	305	5	206	4	14
Somerville	290	14,052	87	16,779	116	415
Stoneham	35	2,118	4	1,259	9	38
Stow	8	280	1	83	1	4
Sudbury	4	371	76	2	–	1

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Tewksbury	3	483	1	214	2	5
Townsend	5	410	2	86	3	9
Tyngsborough	6	229	1	80	–	4
Wakefield	60	3,089	17	2,081	21	85
Waltham	88	5,642	19	5,557	34	171
Watertown	72	4,898	34	4,693	27	106
Wayland	14	570	3	326	2	16
Westford	11	527	6	351	8	12
Weston	11	832	2	306	2	5
Wilmington	10	646	–	380	5	10
Winchester	39	3,067	6	1,437	16	53
Woburn	55	2,621	10	3,396	23	84
Totals	2,781	144,905	765	134,606	1,244	4,313

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	27	781	4	301	6	138

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	8	412	3	392	2	17
Bellingham	8	334	2	343	7	21
Braintree	54	3,236	26	1,564	23	77
Brookline	95	9,777	41	5,721	53	125
Canton	24	951	3	1,130	5	20
Cohasset	12	666	3	506	3	32
Dedham	46	2,411	12	2,170	28	36
Dover	1	248	–	121	–	4
Foxborough	21	1,003	–	327	7	12
Franklin	19	1,005	5	903	2	41
Holbrook	24	840	3	420	8	33
Medfield	8	444	–	262	3	14
Medway	28	522	2	490	8	31
Millis	10	308	1	270	2	6
Milton	74	3,796	5	2,374	19	49
Needham	46	2,737	6	921	16	39

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Norfolk	3	214	1	101	4	4
Norwood	40	2,370	37	2,284	18	63
Plainville	7	428	2	72	10	5
Quincy	291	12,509	69	8,505	163	342
Randolph	42	1,002	3	1,096	6	55
Sharon	9	877	3	349	3	12
Stoughton	22	1,263	9	1,221	9	41
Walpole	25	1,168	8	943	15	38
Wellesley	31	2,682	5	956	25	43
Westwood	3	434	–	255	4	6
Weymouth	124	3,429	11	2,364	37	56
Wrentham	7	534	–	158	–	9
Totals	1,082	55,600	260	36,218	480	1,231

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	17	1,217	3	857	19	26
Bridgewater	22	1,017	23	545	16	40
Brockton	366	10,087	185	9,446	241	371
Carver	5	173	–	30	1	5
Duxbury	6	463	–	143	2	10
East Bridgewater	15	699	2	356	15	22
Halifax	2	203	1	52	–	3
Hanover	10	612	2	150	5	9
Hanson	16	527	–	196	7	21
Hingham	14	1,494	7	818	9	25
Hull	10	459	1	490	2	31
Kingston	6	392	1	202	4	16
Lakeville	5	197	2	51	1	5
Marion	4	281	1	88	1	5
Marshfield	9	524	–	111	1	7
Mattapoisett	4	331	–	78	–	4
Middleborough	38	1,671	10	632	6	46
Norwell	6	354	–	105	1	5
Pembroke	9	275	1	73	–	3
Plymouth	38	1,783	13	1,185	25	53
Plympton	1	116	–	29	–	–
Rochester	2	156	1	28	2	3
Rockland	14	1,285	1	1,784	23	41

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Scituate	21	815	1	432	5	13
Wareham	28	897	2	369	8	35
West Bridgewater	13	767	3	226	8	39
Whitman	24	1,625	4	1,154	38	57
Totals	705	28,420	264	19,630	440	895

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	2,076	63,004	1,034	137,944	1,271	3,770
Chelsea	238	3,024	112	5,557	221	325
Revere	142	3,325	66	6,043	79	229
Winthrop	74	3,508	24	2,817	21	89
Totals	2,530	72,861	1,236	152,361	1,592	4,413

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	6	325	2	168	–	21
Athol	20	1,935	11	806	13	51
Auburn	22	1,208	14	578	13	36
Barre	4	499	1	210	2	16
Berlin	3	337	1	45	1	8
Blackstone	7	333	14	956	10	28
Bolton	–	185	1	41	–	1
Boylston	4	258	–	52	1	2
Brookfield	3	314	–	141	–	9
Charlton	6	450	–	145	4	20
Clinton	50	1,886	40	2,688	28	117
Dana	–	97	–	19	–	7
Douglas	10	538	2	154	–	8
Dudley	30	361	9	582	9	80
East Brookfield	6	149	1	119	1	9
Fitchburg	131	5,251	55	5,730	240	299
Gardner	54	2,523	28	2,115	125	136
Grafton	14	1,016	4	792	9	21
Hardwick	4	297	2	348	4	5
Harvard	4	302	–	102	2	2

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Holden	4	817	16	190	2	6
Hopedale	4	835	1	222	–	11
Hubbardston	3	186	–	32	9	4
Lancaster	5	521	–	151	4	19
Leicester	18	714	2	771	4	25
Leominster	49	3,213	9	2,812	30	229
Lunenburg	7	388	–	57	9	5
Mendon	4	255	2	61	–	4
Milford	64	1,514	8	2,483	45	107
Millbury	22	1,043	13	1,107	11	58
Millville	9	194	2	529	9	14
New Braintree	1	72	–	33	1	3
North Brookfield	9	515	1	484	3	46
Northborough	6	494	3	154	–	6
Northbridge	18	1,718	8	1,304	2	43
Oakham	2	103	1	13	–	2
Oxford	11	649	4	543	4	31
Paxton	2	153	–	30	–	1
Petersham	2	196	1	46	–	4
Phillipston	–	68	1	10	1	–
Princeton	3	174	–	4	–	1
Royalston	4	111	–	17	2	1
Rutland	4	264	3	106	3	2
Shrewsbury	15	1,295	12	478	11	37
Southborough	15	437	–	260	1	9
Southbridge	56	1,369	26	2,646	44	134
Spencer	22	1,073	9	1,032	11	79
Sterling	2	447	2	62	–	8
Sturbridge	9	291	2	228	2	23
Sutton	9	414	2	217	3	13
Templeton	5	667	2	248	9	33
Upton	5	560	–	188	2	15
Uxbridge	28	904	10	1,199	5	44
Warren	3	469	–	456	5	18
Webster	90	1,523	41	2,221	28	173
West Boylston	8	527	–	86	2	3
West Brookfield	7	305	–	140	–	10
Westborough	10	1,165	3	502	–	8
Westminster	3	291	10	54	8	6
Winchendon	23	830	2	680	6	50
Worcester	613	30,354	330	27,696	274	1,051
Totals	1,552	75,382	711	65,343	1,012	3,212

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.	Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.	Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.	Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.	Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.	Blanks.
Barnstable	121	6,342	21	2,254	30	348
Berkshire	448	17,522	121	17,872	210	901
Bristol	1,780	48,954	585	40,058	1,055	3,812
Dukes County	23	931	3	278	3	36
Essex	2,321	77,187	745	67,959	1,358	3,576
Franklin	157	9,753	21	4,341	128	322
Hampden	862	41,126	240	55,595	519	1,503
Hampshire	214	10,474	75	10,086	145	397
Middlesex	2,781	144,905	765	134,606	1,244	4,313
Nantucket	27	781	4	301	6	138
Norfolk	1,082	55,600	260	36,218	480	1,231
Plymouth	705	28,420	264	19,630	440	895
Suffolk	2,530	72,861	1,236	152,361	1,592	4,413
Worcester	1,552	75,382	711	65,343	1,012	3,212
Totals	14,603	590,238	5,051	606,902	8,222	25,097

For Lieutenant Governor.

Strabo V. Claggett of Newton (Democratic)	569,624 votes
Maria C. Correia of New Bedford (Communist Party)	7,796 "
Stephen J. Surridge of Lynn (Socialist Labor Party)	6,683 "
Edith M. Williams of Brookline (Socialist Party)	11,578 "
William Sterling Youngman of Boston (Republican)	587,889 "
All others	15 "

For Secretary.

Daniel T. Blessington of Somerville (Socialist Labor Party)	7,571 votes
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville (Republican)	577,999 "
Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield (Socialist Party)	26,262 "
James W. Dawson of Boston (Communist Party)	6,987 "
Chester J. O'Brien of Boston (Democratic)	552,840 "
All others	2 "

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Fred Jefferson Burrell of Medford (Republican)	462,894 votes
Eva Hoffman of Boston (Communist Party)	8,730 "
Charles F. Hurley of Cambridge (Democratic)	655,054 "
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield (Socialist Party)	14,439 "
Charles S. Oram of Boston (Socialist Labor Party)	5,713 "
All others	67 "

For Auditor.

Alonzo B. Cook of Boston (Republican)	538,975 votes
Harry Fieldman of Springfield (Socialist Party)	14,078 "
Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge (Democratic)	588,497 "
Albert Oddie of Brockton (Communist Party)	5,004 "
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody (Socialist Labor Party)	5,625 "
All others	1 vote

For Attorney General.

Morris I. Becker of Boston (Socialist Labor Party)	9,837 votes
John W. Janhonen of Gardner (Communist Party)	5,425 "
John Weaver Sherman of Boston (Socialist Party)	13,337 "
Harold W. Sullivan of Boston (Democratic)	546,837 "
Joseph E. Warner of Taunton (Republican)	588,573 "
All others	4 "

For Executive Councillors.

First District.

Edmond Cote of Fall River (Republican)	93,183 votes
All others	36 "

Second District.

Chester I. Campbell of Quincy (Republican)	81,595 votes
John Joseph Cheever of Boston (Democratic)	63,992 "
All others	1 vote

Third District.

Esther M. Andrews of Brookline (Republican)	75,087 votes
Henry W. Brett of Boston (Democratic)	66,209 "

Fourth District.

James H. Brennan of Boston (Democratic)	96,201 votes
Ada F. York of Chelsea (Republican)	26,557 "
All others	1 vote

Fifth District.

Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn (Republican)	74,818 votes
Louis A. Kotarski of Salem (Democratic)	54,187 "

Sixth District.

John H. Connor of Lowell (Democratic)	74,246 votes
Joseph O. Knox of Medford (Republican)	85,210 "
All others	1 vote

Seventh District.

Walter E. Schuster of Douglas (Republican)	94,340 votes
All others	12 "

Eighth District.

George D. Chamberlain of Springfield (Republican)	77,255 votes
James P. Mahoney of Springfield (Democratic)	75,451 "

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH,
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1931-1932

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency JOSEPH B. ELY (*D.*)
of Westfield,
GOVERNOR.

His Honor WILLIAM S. YOUNGMAN (*R.*)
of Boston,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Council.

District — The Lieutenant-Governor.
I. — Edmond Cote (*R.*) of Fall River.
II. — Chester I. Campbell (*R.*) of Quincy.
III. — Esther M. Andrews (*R.*) of Brookline.
IV. — James H. Brennan (*D.*) of Boston.
V. — Eugene B. Fraser (*R.*) of Lynn.
VI. — Joseph O. Knox (*R.*) of Medford.
VII. — Walter E. Schuster (*R.*) of Douglas.
VIII. — George D. Chamberlain (*R.*) of Springfield.

Secretary to the Governor.

DeWitt C. DeWolf of Chester.

Assistant Secretary to the Governor.

Morgan T. Ryan of Boston.

Executive Secretary.

William L. Reed of Boston.

Committees of the Council.

On Pardons, Charitable Institutions and Prisons. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Schuster, Mr. Knox.

On Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Chamberlain.

On Waterways, Public Lands and Railroads. — Mr. Schuster, *Chairman*, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Cote, Mr. Fraser.

On State House. — Mr. Campbell, *Chairman*, Mr. Knox, Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Cote.

On Military and Naval Affairs. — Mr. Knox, *Chairman*, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Cote, Mr. Schuster.

On Nominations. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brennan, *Chairman*, Mr. Campbell.

Messenger to the Governor and Council.

Paul E. Tierney . . . . . Westfield

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FREDERIC W. COOK (*R.*) of Somerville.

Peter F. J. Carney, *First Deputy*	Melrose.
William G. Grundy, *Second Deputy*	Watertown.
Albert H. Hall, *Archives Division*	Cambridge.
Louis A. Phillips, *Public Records Division*	Waltham.
William N. Hardy, *Census Division*	Boston.
Arthur J. Hassett, *Vital Statistics Division*	Weymouth

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

CHARLES F. HURLEY (*D.*) of Cambridge.

Karl H. Oliver, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*	Needham.
A. Harris Paton, *Second Deputy*	Melrose.
William J. Gilfoil, *Paying Teller*	Belmont.
Arthur N. Newhall, *Warrant Teller*	Stoneham.
Harry A. Thompson, *Assistant Warrant Teller*	Somerville.
Raymond S. Dolber, *Accountant*	Waltham.
Herbert J. Millen, *Receiving Teller*	Belmont.
Sumner E. Johnson, *Assistant Receiving Teller*	Somerville.

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS X. HURLEY (*D.*) of Cambridge.

Daniel C. Denniston, *First Deputy Auditor*	Waltham.
Daniel J. Kelly, *Deputy*	Cambridge.

Attorney-General.

JOSEPH E. WARNER (*R.*) of Taunton.

Roger Clapp, *Assistant*	Brookline.
Charles F. Lovejoy, *Assistant*	Swampscott.
Edward T. Simoneau, *Assistant*	Marlborough.
Stephen D. Bacigalupo, *Assistant*	Boston.
George B. Lourie, *Assistant*	Boston.
Louis H. Sawyer, *Assistant*	Boston.
David A. Foley, *Assistant*	Easthampton.
Edward K. Nash, *Assistant*	Brookline.
Donald C. Starr, *Assistant*	Winchester.
Sybil H. Holmes, *Assistant*	Brookline.

Governor's Staff.

The Adjutant General.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. AGNEW, Lynn.

Aides-de-Camp.

(*Personal.*)

Capt. John B. Atkinson	Cambridge.
Capt. Terrell M. Ragan	Brookline.

(*Detailed.*)

Maj. Paul G. Kirk, *101st Inf.*	Newton.
Maj. Edward J. Sampson, *M. V. M.*	Boston (Jamaica Plain).
Maj. Otho L. Schofield, *110th Cav.*	Wellesley (Hills).
Capt. Vincent P. Coyne, *241st C. A.*	Boston (Jamaica Plain).
Capt. James B. McIntyre, *104th Inf.*	Pittsfield.
Capt. John J. McKenna, *104th Inf.*	Holyoke.
1st Lt. William H. Harrison, Jr., *State Staff*	Boston (Roxbury).

Massachusetts National Guard.

Inspector General's Department.

Lt. Col. Henry D. Cormerais, *State Inspector*	Newton Upper Falls.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lt. Col. Ralph M. Smith, *State Judge Advocate*	Somerville.

Quartermaster Corps.

Lt. Col. Harry G. Chase, *State Quartermaster*	Georgetown.
Lt. Col. Frank J. Killilea, *United States Property and Disbursing Officer*	Lawrence.

Ordnance Department.

Lt. Col. Nathaniel C. Nash, Jr., *State Ordnance Officer*	Cambridge.

Medical Department.

Col. Frank P. Williams, *State Surgeon*	Brookline.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. GASPAR G. BACON (*R.*), *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire . . .	Theodore R. Plunkett (*R.*) .	Adams, 30 Park Street .	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	Frederick E. Judd (*R.*) .	Southampton . . .	Boston, 108 Myrtle Street.
First Bristol . .	James G. Moran (*R.*) . .	Mansfield, 68 Rumford Avenue.	At home.
Second Bristol . .	William S. Conroy (*D.*) .	Fall River, 70 Eighteenth Street.	At home.
Third Bristol . .	L. Theodore Woolfenden (*R.*)	New Bedford, 465 Arnold Street.	At home.
Cape and Plymouth .	Donald W. Nicholson (*R.*) .	Wareham, Highland Road	At home.
First Essex . .	William F. Shanahan (*D.*) .	Swampscott, 86 Paradise Road.	At home.
Second Essex . .	Malcolm L. Bell (*R.*) . .	Marblehead, 24 High Street	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Third Essex	Cornelius F. Haley (*R.*)	Rowley, Main Street	At home.
Fourth Essex	J. Bradford Davis (*R.*)	Haverhill, 16 Johnson Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex	James E. Warren (*D.*)	Lawrence, 4 Congress Street.	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire.	Albert C. Bray (*R.*)	Buckland	Boston, American House.
First Hampden	Chester W. Allen (*R.*)	Springfield, 101 Yale Street	Boston, Hotel Brunswick.
Second Hampden	Frank Hurley (*D.*)	Holyoke, 15 Beacon Avenue.	Boston, Copley Square Hotel.
First Middlesex	Arthur W. Hollis (*R.*)	Newton, 90 Washington Street.	At home.
Second Middlesex	Joseph W. Monahan (*D.*)	Belmont, 65 Fairview Avenue.	At home.
Third Middlesex	James C. Scanlan (*D.*)	Somerville, 25 Monroe Street.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex	Angier L. Goodwin (*R.*)	Melrose (Highlands), 33 Reading Hill Avenue.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex	George G. Moyse (*R.*)	Waltham, 112 Virginia Road.	At home.

Sixth Middlesex .	Charles C. Warren (*R.*) .	Arlington, 15 Maple Street	At home.
Seventh Middlesex .	Joseph R. Cotton (*R.*) . .	Lexington, 53 Marrett Road.	At home.
Eighth Middlesex .	Charles A. Stevens (*R.*) .	Lowell, 377 Wilder Street	At home.
Norfolk . . .	John D. Mackay (*R.*) . .	Quincy, 75 Greenleaf Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Middlesex.	Samuel H. Wragg (*R.*) .	Needham (Heights), 37 High Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	Newland H. Holmes (*R.*) .	Weymouth, 83 Webb Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk .	Erland F. Fish (*R.*) . .	Brookline, 37 Lenox Street	At home.
Plymouth . . .	Roger Keith (*R.*) . . .	Brockton (Campello), 65 South Street.	At home.
First Suffolk . .	Conde Brodbine (*R.*) . .	Revere, 42 Washburn Avenue.	At home.
Second Suffolk . .	John P. Buckley (*D.*) . .	Boston (Charlestown), 48 Chestnut Street.	At home.
Third Suffolk . .	Henry Parkman, Jr. (*R.*) .	Boston, 182 Beacon Street	At home.
Fourth Suffolk . .	James J. Twohig (*D.*) . .	Boston (South), 308 West Broadway.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk . .	Michael J. Ward (*D.*) . .	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 95 Bynner Street.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Sixth Suffolk . .	Gaspar G. Bacon (*R.*) . .	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 222 Prince Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk .	Joseph Finnegan (*D.*) . .	Boston (Dorchester), 177 Train Street.	At home.
Eighth Suffolk . .	Max Ulin (*R.*) . . .	Boston (Dorchester), 166 Harvard Street.	At home.
First Worcester .	Christian Nelson (*R.*) . .	Worcester, 37 Sterling Street.	At home.
Second Worcester .	George H. Nelson (*R.*) .	Worcester, 80 Eagle Road	At home.
Third Worcester .	Edward H. Nutting (*R.*) .	Leominster, 3 Gardner Place.	At home.
Fourth Worcester .	Elbert M. Crockett (*R.*) .	Milford, 45 Forest Street .	At home.
Worcester and Hampden.	Thomas H. Johnston (*R.*) .	Clinton, 138 Water Street	At home.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. GASPAR G. BACON, *President.*

RIGHT.	LEFT.
1. Hon. Newland H. Holmes.	1. Hon. Erland F. Fish.
2. Hon. Angier L. Goodwin.	2. Hon. George G. Moyse.
3. Hon. James C. Scanlan.	3. Hon. James G. Moran.
4. Hon. Frederick E. Judd.	4. Hon. Charles C. Warren.
5. Hon. Chester W. Allen.	5. Hon. Christian Nelson.
6. Hon. Joseph W. Monahan.	6. Hon. John P. Buckley.
7. Hon. Elbert M. Crockett.	7. Hon. John D. Mackay.
8. Hon. Thomas H. Johnston.	8. Hon. James J. Twohig.
9. Hon. William F. Shanahan.	9. Hon. Roger Keith.
10. Hon. L. Theodore Woolfenden.	10. Hon. Joseph R. Cotton.
11. Hon. Arthur W. Hollis.	11. Hon. George H. Nelson.
12. Hon. Cornelius F. Haley.	12. Hon. Michael J. Ward.
13. Hon. Henry Parkman, Jr.	13. ——(Vacant.)——
14. Hon. Donald W. Nicholson.	14. Hon. Albert C. Bray.
15. Hon. Conde Brodbine.	15. Hon. Edward H. Nutting.
16. Hon. Frank Hurley.	16. Hon. Joseph Finnegan.
17. Hon. William S. Conroy.	17. Hon. Malcolm L. Bell.
18. Hon. Max Ulin.	18. Hon. James E. Warren.
19. Hon. Charles A. Stevens.	19. Hon. Theodore R. Plunkett.
20. Hon. Samuel H. Wragg.	20. Hon. J. Bradford Davis.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

HON. GASPAR G. BACON (Sixth Suffolk), *President.*

Allen, Chester W.	*First Hampden District.*
Bacon, Gaspar G.	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Bell, Malcolm L.	*Second Essex District.*
Bray, Albert C.	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Brodbine, Conde	*First Suffolk District.*
Buckley, John P.	*Second Suffolk District.*
Conroy, William S.	*Second Bristol District.*
Cotton, Joseph R.	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
Crockett, Elbert M.	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Davis, J. Bradford	*Fourth Essex District.*
Finnegan, Joseph	*Seventh Suffolk District.*
Fish, Erland F.	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Goodwin, Angier L.	*Fourth Middlesex District.*
Haley, Cornelius F.	*Third Essex District.*
Hollis, Arthur W.	*First Middlesex District.*
Holmes, Newland H.	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Hurley, Frank	*Second Hampden District.*
Johnston, Thomas H.	*Worcester and Hampden District.*
Judd, Frederick E.	*Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District.*

Keith, Roger	*Plymouth District.*
Mackay, John D.	*Norfolk District.*
Monahan, Joseph W.	*Second Middlesex District.*
Moran, James G.	*First Bristol District.*
Moyse, George G.	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Nelson, Christian	*First Worcester District.*
Nelson, George H.	*Second Worcester District.*
Nicholson, Donald W.	*Cape and Plymouth District.*
Nutting, Edward H.	*Third Worcester District.*
Parkman, Henry, Jr.	*Third Suffolk District.*
Plunkett, Theodore R.	*Berkshire District.*
Scanlan, James C.	*Third Middlesex District.*
Shanahan, William F.	*First Essex District.*
Stevens, Charles A.	*Eighth Middlesex District.*
Twohig, James J.	*Fourth Suffolk District.*
Ulin, Max	*Eighth Suffolk District.*
Ward, Michael J.	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Warren, Charles C.	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Warren, James E.	*Fifth Essex District.*
Woolfenden, L. Theodore	*Third Bristol District.*
Wragg, Samuel H.	*Norfolk and Middlesex District.*

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

HON. GASPAR G. BACON, BOSTON, *President*, Room 331.

WILLIAM H. SANGER, BOSTON, *Clerk*, Room 330.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, QUINCY (Wollaston), *Assistant Clerk*, Room 330.

CHARLES O. HOLT, SOMERVILLE, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Room 200.

REV. ARTHUR M. ELLIS, D.D., NEWTON, *Chaplain.*

REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, D.D., BOSTON, *Chaplain Emeritus.*

EUGENE W. MASON, BOSTON, *Clerk of the Committee on Rules*, Room 330.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, LOWELL, *Clerical Assistant to the Clerk.*

COUNSEL TO THE SENATE.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55).

WILLIAM E. DORMAN, LYNN, Room 304.

FERNALD HUTCHINS, DEDHAM, *Assistant.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members is designated as follows: R, Republican; D, Democrat; I, Independent.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich,	William A. Jones (R),	Barnstable.
2	Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Yarmouth,	Francis H. Perry (R),	Brewster.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	Clarksburg, Florida, North Adams,	Joseph N. Roach (D),	North Adams.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Adams, Cheshire, Savoy, Williamstown,	Elmer L. McCulloch (R),	Adams.
3	Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield, Richmond,	Patrick J. Moore (D), Ralph E. Otis (R), Harry D. Sisson (R),	Pittsfield. Pittsfield. Pittsfield.
4	Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington, Windsor,	Charles H. Shaylor (R),	Lee.
5	Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge,	George H. Tinker (D),	Egremont.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1	Attleboro, No. Attleborough,	Charles S. Holden (R), Francis J. Kelley (R),	Attleboro. N. Attleboro'.
2	Easton, Mansfield, Norton,	Elmer E. Lane (R),	Norton.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8, . . . Raynham, . .	John T. O'Neill (D), .	Raynham.
4	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, . . .	Harold E. Cole (R), . .	Taunton.
5	Berkley, . . . Dighton, . . Freetown, . . Rehoboth, . . Seekonk, . . Swansea, . . Taunton, Ward 6,	Lewis S. Gray (R), . .	Swansea.
6	Acushnet, . . New Bedford, Wards 1, 2, .	Alfred M. Bessette (R), . William A. Higgins (R), .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7	Fairhaven, . . New Bedford, Wards 3, 4, .	Philip Barnet (R), . . Chester W. Chase (R), .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8	Dartmouth, . . New Bedford, Wards 5, 6, .	Arthur Goulart (D), . John Halliwell (R), . .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
9	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, . . .	John Ford (D), . . . Frank D. O'Brien (D), .	Fall River. Fall River.
10	Fall River, Wards 3, 4, . . .	Francis Kearney (D), .	Fall River.
11	Fall River, Wards 5, 7, 9, . . . Somerset, . .	Louis E. Hathaway (R), . William H. Keating (D), .	Fall River. Fall River.
12	Fall River, Wards 6, 8, . . . Westport, . .	Joseph E. Theberge (R), . William F. Thomas (R), .	Fall River. Fall River.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury,	Ernest J. Dean (R),	Chilmark.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Amesbury, Merrimac, Salisbury,	James W. Clark (R),	Amesbury.
2	Haverhill,	Albert L. Bartlett (R), Archibald M. Estabrook (R), Philip H. Stacy (R),	Haverhill. Haverhill. Haverhill.
3	Lawrence, Wards 1, 2, Methuen, No. Andover,	Bruno M. Findeisen (R), Samuel Rushton (R), Carl A. Woekel (R),	Lawrence. Methuen. Methuen.
4	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4,	Michael H. Jordan (D),	Lawrence.
5	Lawrence, Ward 5,	James P. Meehan (D),	Lawrence.
6	Lawrence, Ward 6, Andover,	Arthur F. Ganley (D), Thomas J. Lane (D),	Lawrence. Lawrence.
7	Boxford, Danvers, Middleton, Topsfield,	Ralph Wheelright (R),	Danvers.
8	Peabody, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	John A. Jones (D),	Peabody.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9	Lynn, Wards 2, 5, Peabody, Ward 1,	Charles W. Ames (R), Michael Zack (D),	Lynn. Lynn.
10	Lynn, Wards 1, 6, 7, Lynnfield, Saugus,	Tony A. Garofano (D), Daniel J. O'Connor, Jr. (D), C. F. Nelson Pratt (R),	Saugus. Lynn. Saugus.
11	Lynn, Wards 3, 4, Nahant,	Marion Cowan Burrows (R), Alfred W. Ingalls (R), Frank L. Whipple (R),	Lynn. Lynn. Lynn.
12	Marblehead, Salem, Ward 5, Swampscott,	James D. Bentley (R), Harry E. Day (R),	Swampscott. Salem.
13	Salem, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Felix Irzyk (D),	Salem.
14	Salem, Wards 4, 6,	Francis E. Rafter (D),	Salem.
15	Beverly, Hamilton, Wenham,	Herbert W. Porter (R), John C. Wilson (R),	Wenham. Beverly.
16	Essex, Gloucester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8, Manchester,	William T. Hudson (R),	Gloucester.
17	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7, Rockport,	Harold B. Webber (R),	Gloucester.
18	Georgetown, Groveland, Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley, West Newbury,	Joseph D. Rolfe (R), Herbert W. Urquhart (R),	Newbury. Georgetown.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Whately,	Andrew C. Warner (R),	Sunderland.
2	Greenfield,	John Sauter (R),	Greenfield.
3	Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick, Wendell,	George M. Underwood (R),	Orange.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales,	Daniel W. O'Connor (D),	Palmer.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield, Wilbraham,	Frank O. Scott (R, D), William J. Sessions (R),	W. Springfield. Hampden.
3	Springfield, Wd. 1,	John P. Gaffney (D),	Springfield.
4	Springfield, Wards 2, 8,	Edward M. Cawley (D),	Springfield.
5	Springfield, Wd. 3,	Philip M. Markley (D),	Springfield.
6	Springfield, Wd. 4,	Emma E. Brigham (R),	Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5,	Tycho M. Petersen (R),	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6,	Richard H. Stacy (R),	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7,	Norman L. Snow (R),	Springfield.
10	Chicopee, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5,	Daniel J. Coakley (D, R),	Chicopee.
11	Chicopee, Wards 3, 6, 7,	Paul G. Martel (D),	Chicopee.
12	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4,	Charles D. Chevalier (R, D),	Holyoke.
13	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6,	Francis P. Clark (D),	Holyoke.
14	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7,	William E. Kirkpatrick (R, D),	Holyoke.
15	Westfield,	Dexter A. Snow (R),	Westfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Northampton,	James H. O'Dea (D),	Northampton.
2	Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington,	Michael T. O'Brien (D),	Easthampton.
3	Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, South Hadley,	Winfred F. Forward (R),	Granby.
4	Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott, Ware,	Roland D. Sawyer (D),	Ware.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	Cambridge, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Dennis F. McCarthy (D),	Cambridge.
		George C. McMenimen (D),	Cambridge.
2	Cambridge, Wards 4, 5, 6,	Ralph N. Hamilton (R),	Cambridge.
		Harry C. Mohr (R),	Cambridge.
3	Cambridge, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,	Charles T. Cavanagh (D),	Cambridge.
		Timothy J. Cronin (D),	Cambridge.
		Paul A. Dever (D),	Cambridge.
4	Newton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7,	William B. Baker (R),	Newton.
		Rupert C. Thompson (R),	Newton.
5	Newton, Wards 4, 5, 6,	Clarence S. Luitwieler (R),	Newton.
		Leverett Saltonstall (R),	Newton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
6	Natick,	Jeremiah J. Healy (D),	Natick.
7	Waltham, Watertown,	Albert W. Bullock (R), Arthur A. Hansen (R), Arnold Leonard (R),	Waltham. Waltham. Watertown.
8	Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, Ward 1, Sherborn,	Daniel P. Day (R), J. Walton Tuttle (R),	Hopkinton. Framingham.
9	Marlborough, Wds. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	Stephen A. Manning (D),	Marlborough.
10	Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow,	Leslie W. Sims (R),	Maynard.
11	Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton, Westford,	Louis Pfeiffer (R),	Bedford.
12	Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough,	George T. Keyes (R),*	Pepperell.
13	Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston,	B. Farnham Smith (R),	Concord.
14	Lowell, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	Henry Achin, Jr. (R), Victor Francis Jewett (R), Frank E. MacLean (R),	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.

* Died Dec. 17, 1930.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
15	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 10, 11,	Daniel F. Moriarty (D),	Lowell.
		Patrick F. Nestor (D),	Lowell.
16	Lowell, Wards 5, 9,	Charles H. Slowey (D),	Lowell.
17	Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, Tewksbury, Wilmington,	Harry Dunlap Brown (R),	Billerica.
18	North Reading, Reading, Woburn,	Frederick H. Bowser, Jr. (R),	Woburn.
		Norman L. Duncan (R),	Woburn.
19	Wakefield,	Charles F. Young (D. I.),	Wakefield.
20	Everett,	Charles Bruce (R),	Everett.
		Jerome J. Cahill (D),	Everett.
21	Malden,	Burt Dewar (R),	Malden.
		William H. Doyle (D),	Malden.
		John V. Kimball (R),	Malden.
22	Melrose,	Mary Livermore Barrows (R),	Melrose.
	Stoneham,	Lemuel W. Standish (R),	Stoneham.
23	Somerville, Ward 2,	James E. Hagan (D),	Somerville.
24	Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5,	William P. Corbett (D),	Somerville.
		John J. Crowley (D),	Somerville.
		Eugene H. Giroux (D),	Somerville.
25	Somerville, Wards 6, 7,	Philip Sherman (R),	Somerville.
		Frank A. Teele (R),	Somerville.
26	Medford,	Richard D. Crockwell (R),	Medford.
		John J. Irwin (R),	Medford.
		Arthur L. Youngman (R),	Medford.
27	Belmont,	Owen D. McLellan (R),	Belmont.
28	Arlington,	Albert H. Burnham (R),	Lexington.
	Lexington,	Nelson B. Crosby (R),	Arlington.
29	Winchester,	Thomas R. Bateman (R),	Winchester.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Nantucket, . .	Arthur W. Jones (R), .	Nantucket.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Dedham, . .	John K. Burgess (R), .	Dedham.
	Needham, . .	Sydney M. Williams (R), .	Wellesley.
	Wellesley, . .		
2	Brookline, . .	Albert F. Bigelow (R), .	Brookline.
		John T. Comerford (R), .	Brookline.
		Arthur P. Crosby (R), .	Brookline.
3	Quincy, Wards 1, 2, 3, . . .	Joseph B. Grossman (R), .	Quincy.
		William R. Thomas (R), .	Quincy.
4	Quincy, Wards 4, 5, 6, . . .	Arthur I. Burgess (R), .	Quincy.
		Edward J. Sandberg (R), .	Quincy.
5	Weymouth, . .	Josiah B. Reed (R), . .	Weymouth.
6	Braintree, . .	Horace T. Cahill (R), .	Braintree.
7	Milton, . . .	Josiah Babcock (R), . .	Milton.
8	Norwood, . .	Frank B. Coughlin (D), .	Norwood.
	Walpole, . . .		
9	Avon, . . .	Harold W. Macauley (R), .	Randolph.
	Holbrook, . .		
	Randolph, . .		
10	Canton, . . .	Elmer G. Royce (R), .	Stoughton.
	Sharon, . . .		
	Stoughton, . .		
11	Foxborough, . .	Ernest A. White (R), .	Foxborough.
	Franklin, . .		
	Norfolk, . . .		
	Plainville, . .		
	Wrentham, . .		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12	Bellingham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Westwood,	Thomas F. Malloy (R),	Medway.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1	Plymouth, Wareham,	Ira C. Ward (R),	Plymouth.
2	Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke, Scituate,	Ernest H. Sparrell (R),	Norwell.
3	Cohasset (Norfolk County), Hingham, Hull,	John Q. Knowles (R),	Hull.
4	Hanover, Hanson, Rockland,	William H. McCarthy (D),	Rockland.
5	Abington, Whitman,	William A. Brown (R),	Abington.
6	Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton, West Bridgewater,	Jabez P. Thompson (R),	Halifax.
7	Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester,	Kendrick H. Washburn (R),	Middleborough.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Brockton, Wards 3, 4, . . .	John Holmes (R), . .	Brockton.
9	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 5, . . .	Joseph H. Downey (D), .	Brockton.
		John J. Whalen (D), .	Brockton.
10	Brockton, Wards 6, 7, . . .	John P. Lyons (D), . .	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	Boston, Ward 1, .	William H. Barker (D), .	Boston.
		William H. Hearn (D), .	Boston.
		Alexander F. Sullivan (D),	Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2, .	Robert L. Lee (D), . .	Boston.
		William P. Prendergast (D),	Boston.
3	Boston, Ward 3, .	John P. Higgins (D), .	Boston.
		Felix A. Marcella (D), .	Boston.
4	Boston, Ward 4, .	George P. Anderson (R), .	Boston.
		Richard E. Johnston (R),.	Boston.
5	Boston, Ward 5, .	Christian A. Herter (R), .	Boston.
		Eliot Wadsworth (R), .	Boston.
6	Boston, Ward 6, .	William P. Hickey (D), .	Boston.
		Robert V. Lee (D), . .	Boston.
7	Boston, Ward 7, .	Eugene P. Durgin (D), .	Boston.
		John J. Reardon (D), .	Boston.
8	Boston, Ward 8, .	Francis D. Dailey (D), .	Boston.
		Anthony A. McNulty (D),	Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 9, .	John P. Connolly (D), .	Boston.
		Timothy J. Costello (D), .	Boston.
10	Boston, Ward 10,	James W. Hennigan (D), .	Boston.
		Thomas S. Kennedy (D),.	Boston.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
11	Boston, Ward 11, .	William F. Madden (D), . TimothyJ.McDonough (D),	Boston. Boston.
12	Boston, Ward 12, .	Abraham B. Casson (R), . Herbert P. Shaughnessy (D),	Boston. Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 13, .	Peter J. Fitzgerald (D), . John V. Mahoney (D), .	Boston. Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 14, .	Bernard Finkelstein (D), . Julius H. Soble (D), .	Boston. Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 15, .	Marcus J. Levins (D), . Lewis R. Sullivan, Jr. (D),	Boston. Boston.
16	Boston, Ward 16, .	John J. Concannon (D), . John Edward Hurley (D),	Boston. Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 17, .	Owen A. Gallagher (D), . Frank J. McFarland (D), .	Boston. Boston.
18	Boston, Ward 18, .	Joseph A. Logan (D), . Patrick J. Welsh (D), .	Boston. Boston.
19	Boston, Ward 19, .	William C. Dolan (D), . Joseph C. White (D), .	Boston. Boston.
20	Boston, Ward 20, .	Harold R. Duffie (R), . George A. Gilman (R), .	Boston. Boston.
21	Boston, Ward 21, .	John F. Murphy (D), .	Boston.
22	Boston, Ward 22, .	Leo M. Birmingham (D), .	Boston.
23	Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 3, . . .	William H. Melley (D, R),	Chelsea.
24	Chelsea, Wards 4, 5, ...	John W. MacLeod (R), .	Chelsea.
25	Revere, . . .	Augustine Airola (R), . Thomas F. Carroll (R), .	Revere. Revere.
26	Winthrop, . .	John P. Clancy (D), .	Winthrop.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Athol, Barre, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston,	Clyde H. Swan (R),	Barre.
2	Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton, Winchendon,	Herman Pehrsson (R), Albert L. Potter (R),	Gardner. Gardner.
3	Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Spencer,	William Casey (D),	Spencer.
4	Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge, Warren, West Brookfield,	Wilfrid J. Lamoureux (D), Edward W. Staves (R),	Southbridge. Southbridge.
5	Auburn, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford, Webster,	Fred J. McGuinness (D), Joseph N. O'Kane (D),	Webster. Dudley.
6	Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge,	John S. Derham (D),	Uxbridge.
7	Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Northbridge,	Louis A. Webster (R),	Blackstone.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton, Westborough,	L. Blaine Libbey (R), Howard S. Shepard (R),	Milford. Shrewsbury.
9	Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Northborough, Princeton, Sterling, West Boylston,	Herbert P. Houghton (R), George McLeod (R),	Princeton. Clinton.
10	Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Wd. 1, Leominster, Westminster,	Fred L. Butler (R), J. Henry Goguen (D),	Leominster. Leominster.
11	Fitchburg, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Lunenburg,	Louis N. M. DesChenes(R), Henry A. Estabrook (R),	Fitchburg. Fitchburg.
12	Worcester, Ward 1,	Martin Swanson (R),	Worcester.
13	Worcester, Ward 2,	Sven A. Erickson (R),	Worcester.
14	Worcester, Ward 3,	Edward J. Kelley (D),	Worcester.
15	Worcester, Ward 4,	Charles A. Kelley (D),	Worcester.
16	Worcester, Ward 5,	Joseph W. Leyden (D),	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Ward 6,	Victor E. Rolander (R),	Worcester.
18	Worcester, Ward 7,	Arthur T. Squires (R),	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Ward 8,	Anthony R. Doyle (D),	Worcester.
20	Worcester, Ward 9,	George F. Brooks (R),	Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 10,	Frank Clarkson (R),	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Achin, Henry, Jr.	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	11
Airola, Augustine	25, Suffolk	Revere	At home	222
Ames, Charles W.	9, Essex	Lynn	At home	101
Anderson, George P.	4, Suffolk	25 Cumberland Street, Back Bay, Boston.	At home	79
Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	7, Norfolk	Milton	At home	180
Baker, William B.	4, Middlesex	West Newton	At home	55
Barker, William H.	1, Suffolk	66 Bayswater Street, East Boston.	At home	40

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Barnet, Philip	7, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	20
Barrows, Mary Livermore.	22, Middlesex	Melrose	At home	50
Bartlett, Albert L.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	82
Bateman, Thomas R.	29, Middlesex	Winchester	At home	30
Bentley, James D.	12, Essex	Swampscott	At home	223
Bessette, Alfred M.	6, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	175
Bigelow, Albert F.	2, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	162
Birmingham, Leo M.	22, Suffolk	72 Hobson Street, Brighton.	At home	161
Bowser, Frederick H., Jr.	18, Middlesex	Woburn	At home	132
Brigham, Emma E.	6, Hampden	Springfield	46 Beacon Street, Boston.	51
Brooks, George F.	20, Worcester	Worcester	At home	71
Brown, Harry Dunlap	17, Middlesex	Billerica	At home	35

Brown, William A.	5, Plymouth	North Abington	At home	134
Bruce, Charles	20, Middlesex	Everett	At home	159
Bullock, Albert W.	7, Middlesex	Waltham	At home	14
Burgess, Arthur I.	4, Norfolk	Wollaston	At home	120
Burgess, John K.	1, Norfolk	Dedham	At home	86
Burnham, Albert H.	28, Middlesex	Lexington	At home	148
Burrows, Marion Cowan	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	52
Butler, Fred L.	10, Worcester	Leominster	Hotel Bellevue	123
Cahill, Horace T.	6, Norfolk	Braintree	At home	119
Cahill, Jerome J.	20, Middlesex	Everett	At home	237
Carroll, Thomas F.	25, Suffolk	Revere	At home	88
Casey, William	3, Worcester	Spencer	At home	197
Casson, Abraham B.	12, Suffolk	67 Brookledge Street, Roxbury.	At home	Desk

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Cavanagh, Charles T.	3, Middlesex	11 Milton Street, Cambridge.	At home	129
Cawley, Edward M.	4, Hampden	Springfield	Copley Square Hotel	172
Chase, Chester W.	7, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	85
Chevalier, Charles D.	12, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Brunswick	149
Clancy, John P.	26, Suffolk	Winthrop	At home	238
Clark, Francis P.	13, Hampden	Holyoke	71 Hancock Street, Boston.	98
Clark, James W.	1, Essex	Amesbury	At home	76
Clarkson, Frank	21, Worcester	Worcester	At home	22
Coakley, Daniel J.	10, Hampden	Chicopee	Copley Square Hotel	203
Cole, Harold E.	4, Bristol	Taunton	At home	122
Comerford, John T.	2, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	133
Concannon, John J.	16, Suffolk	1677 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester.	At home	140

Connolly, John P.	9, Suffolk	115 Dale Street, Roxbury.	At home	121
Corbett, William P.	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	219
Costello, Timothy J.	9, Suffolk	3 Dallas Place, Roxbury	At home	97
Coughlin, Frank B.	8, Norfolk	Norwood	At home	190
Crockwell, Richard D.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	64
Cronin, Timothy J.	3, Middlesex	38 Lexington Avenue, Cambridge.	At home	136
Crosby, Arthur P.	2, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	226
Crosby, Nelson B.	28, Middlesex	Arlington	At home	211
Crowley, John J.	24, Middlesex	Winter Hill, Somerville	At home	221
Dailey, Francis D.	8, Suffolk	33 Malden Street, Station A, Boston.	At home	192
Day, Daniel P.	8, Middlesex	Hopkinton	At home	77
Day, Harry E.	12, Essex	Salem	At home	193
Dean, Ernest J.	1, Dukes	Chilmark	Hotel Brunswick	164
Derham, John S.	6, Worcester	Uxbridge	At home	31

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
DesChenes, Louis N. M.	11, Worcester	Fitchburg	At home	27
Dever, Paul A.	3, Middlesex	63 Reservoir Street, Cambridge.	At home	41
Dewar, Burt	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	146
Dolan, William C.	19, Suffolk	14 Holbrook Street, Jamaica Plain.	At home	185
Downey, Joseph H.	9, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	198
Doyle, Anthony R.	19, Worcester	Worcester	At home	130
Doyle, William H.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	54
Duffie, Harold R.	20, Suffolk	12 Sturgis Road, West Roxbury.	At home	75
Duncan, Norman L.	18, Middlesex	Woburn	At home	215
Durgin, Eugene P.	7, Suffolk	249 L Street, South Boston.	At home	216
Erickson, Sven A.	13, Worcester	Worcester	At home	3
Estabrook, Archibald M.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	228

Estabrook, Henry A.	11, Worcester	Fitchburg	At home	43
Findeisen, Bruno M.	3, Essex	Lawrence	At home	195
Finkelstein, Bernard	14, Suffolk	1203 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan.	At home	201
Fitzgerald, Peter J.	13, Suffolk	34 Sagamore Street, Upham's Corner.	At home	96
Ford, John	9, Bristol	Fall River	At home	184
Forward, Winfred F.	3, Hampshire	Granby	Hotel Brunswick	87
Gaffney, John P.	3, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Brunswick	153
Gallagher, Owen A.	17, Suffolk	17 Ocean Street, Dorchester Center.	At home	115
Ganley, Arthur F.	6, Essex	Lawrence	At home	194
Garofano, Tony A.	10, Essex	Saugus	At home	217
Gilman, George A.	20, Suffolk	96 Farquhar Street, Roslindale.	At home	233
Giroux, Eugene H.	24, Middlesex	Winter Hill, Somerville	At home	29
Goguen, J. Henry	10, Worcester	Leominster	At home	179
Goulart, Arthur	8, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	186

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Gray, Lewis S.	5, Bristol	Swansea	At home	154
Grossman, Joseph B.	3, Norfolk	Quincy	At home	15
Hagan, James E.	23, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	60
Halliwell, John	8, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	187
Hamilton, Ralph N.	2, Middlesex	9 Cottage Street, Cambridge A.	At home	100
Hansen, Arthur A.	7, Middlesex	Waltham	At home	224
Hathaway, Louis E.	11, Bristol	Fall River	At home	171
Healy, Jeremiah J.	6, Middlesex	Natick	At home	56
Hearn, William H.	1, Suffolk	234 Webster Street, East Boston.	At home	57
Hennigan, James W.	10, Suffolk	6 Buckman Street, Roxbury Crossing.	At home	178
Herter, Christian A.	5, Suffolk	61 Beacon Street, Boston.	At home	42
Hickey, William P.	6, Suffolk	485 East First Street, South Boston.	At home	70

Higgins, John P.	3, Suffolk	31 Temple Street, Boston.	At home	80
Higgins, William A.	6, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	174
Holden, Charles S.	1, Bristol	Attleboro	At home	68
Holmes, John	8, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	93
Houghton, Herbert P.	9, Worcester	Princeton	At home	168
Hudson, William T.	16, Essex	Gloucester	At home	92
Hurley, John Edward	16, Suffolk	87 Glenrose Road, Dorchester Center.	At home	36
Ingalls, Alfred W.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	200
Irwin, John J.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	212
Irzyk, Felix	13, Essex	Salem	At home	106
Jewett, Victor Francis	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	6
Johnston, Richard E.	4, Suffolk	106 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay, Boston.	At home	49
Jones, Arthur W.	1, Nantucket	Nantucket	37 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.	13
Jones, John A.	8, Essex	Peabody	At home	78

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Jones, William A.	1, Barnstable	Barnstable	Hotel Brunswick	58
Jordan, Michael H.	4, Essex	Lawrence	At home	205
Kearney, Francis	10, Bristol	Fall River	At home	81
Keating, William H.	11, Bristol	Fall River	At home	214
Kelley, Charles A.	15, Worcester	Worcester	At home	25
Kelley, Edward J.	14, Worcester	Worcester	At home	47
Kelley, Francis J.	1, Bristol	North Attleborough	At home	Desk
Kennedy, Thomas S.	10, Suffolk	785 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay, Boston.	At home	206
Kimball, John V.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	73
Kirkpatrick, William E.	14, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Brunswick	170
Knowles, John Q.	3, Plymouth	Hull	At home	10
Lamoureux, Wilfrid J.	4, Worcester	Southbridge	At home	202

Lane, Elmer E.	2, Bristol	Chartley	At home	8
Lane, Thomas J.	6, Essex	Lawrence	At home	66
Lee, Robert L.	2, Suffolk	69 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown.	At home	229
Lee, Robert V.	6, Suffolk	773 East Fourth Street, South Boston.	At home	117
Leonard, Arnold	7, Middlesex	Watertown	At home	208
Levins, Marcus J.	15, Suffolk	176 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester.	At home	176
Leyden, Joseph W.	16, Worcester	Worcester	At home	72
Libbey, L. Blaine	8, Worcester	Milford	At home	21
Logan, Joseph A.	18, Suffolk	59 Cottage Street, Hyde Park.	At home	105
Luitwieler, Clarence S.	5, Middlesex	Newton Highlands	At home	9
Lyons, John P.	10, Plymouth	Montello	At home	111
Macauley, Harold W.	9, Norfolk	Randolph	At home	209
MacLean, Frank E.	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	225
MacLeod, John W.	24, Suffolk	Chelsea	At home	127

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Madden, William F.	11, Suffolk	76 Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain.	At home	173
Mahoney, John V.	13, Suffolk	75 Howard Avenue, Upham's Corner.	At home	147
Malloy, Thomas F.	12, Norfolk	Medway	At home	18
Manning, Stephen A.	9, Middlesex	Marlborough	At home	163
Marcella, Felix A.	3, Suffolk	149 Endicott Street, Boston.	At home	63
Markley, Philip M.	5, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Brunswick	46
Martel, Paul G.	11, Hampden	Willimansett	Hotel Brunswick	107
McCarthy, Dennis F.	1, Middlesex	21 Winter Street, Cambridge C.	At home	145
McCarthy, William H.	4, Plymouth	Rockland	At home	128
McCulloch, Elmer L.	2, Berkshire	Adams	Hotel Brunswick	177
McDonough, Timothy J.	11, Suffolk	131 Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain.	At home	103
McFarland, Frank J.	17, Suffolk	44 Melville Avenue, Dorchester Center.	At home	169

McGuinness, Fred J.	5, Worcester	Webster	At home	165
McLellen, Owen D.	27, Middlesex	Belmont	At home	109
McLeod, George	9, Worcester	Clinton	At home	94
McMenimen, George C.	1, Middlesex	97 Spring Street, Cambridge.	At home	62
McNulty, Anthony A.	8, Suffolk	285 Dudley Street, Roxbury.	At home	155
Meehan, James P.	5, Essex	Lawrence	At home	110
Melley, William H.	23, Suffolk	Chelsea	At home	99
Mohr, Harry C.	2, Middlesex	6 Centre Street, Cambridge A.	At home	44
Moore, Patrick J.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Brunswick Hotel	183
Moriarty, Daniel F.	15, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	236
Murphy, John F.	21, Suffolk	67 Harvard Avenue, Allston.	At home	220
Nestor, Patrick F.	15, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	144
O'Brien, Frank D.	9, Bristol	Fall River	At home	139
O'Brien, Michael T.	2, Hampshire	Easthampton	Copley Square Hotel	38

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
O'Connor, Daniel J., Jr.	10, Essex	Lynn	At home	126
O'Connor, Daniel W.	1, Hampden	Palmer	Hotel Brunswick	143
O'Dea, James H.	1, Hampshire	Northampton	Hotel Brunswick	230
O'Kane, Joseph N.	5, Worcester	Webster	At home	181
O'Neill, John T.	3, Bristol	Raynham	At home	118
Otis, Ralph E.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Hotel Brunswick	157
Pehrsson, Herman	2, Worcester	Gardner	At home	104
Perry, Francis H.	2, Barnstable	Brewster	Hotel Brunswick	137
Petersen, Tycho M.	7, Hampden	Springfield	98 Gardner Street, Allston.	37
Pfeiffer, Louis	11, Middlesex	Bedford	At home	207
Porter, Herbert W.	15, Essex	Wenham	At home	113
Potter, Albert L.	2, Worcester	Gardner	At home	167

Pratt, C. F. Nelson	10, Essex	Saugus	At home	33
Prendergast, William P.	2, Suffolk	4 Auburn Square, Charlestown.	At home	4
Rafter, Francis E.	14, Essex	Salem	At home	196
Reardon, John J.	7, Suffolk	6 Mercer Street, South Boston.	At home	23
Reed, Josiah B.	5, Norfolk	South Weymouth	At home	2
Roach, Joseph N.	1, Berkshire	North Adams	Hotel Brunswick	160
Rolander, Victor E.	17, Worcester	Worcester	At home	232
Rolfe, Joseph D.	18, Essex	Newburyport	At home	89
Royce, Elmer G.	10, Norfolk	Stoughton	At home	69
Rushton, Samuel	3, Essex	Methuen	At home	213
Saltonstall, Leverett	5, Middlesex	240 Chestnut Hill Road, Chestnut Hill.	At home	Spkr.
Sandberg, Edward J.	4, Norfolk	West Quincy	At home	5
Sauter, John	2, Franklin	Greenfield	Hotel Brunswick	26
Sawyer, Roland D.	4, Hampshire	Ware	175 Trapelo Road, Belmont.	142

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Scott, Frank O.	2, Hampden	Mittineague	Hotel Brunswick	45
Sessions, William J.	2, Hampden	Hampden	Hotel Brunswick	7
Shaughnessy, Herbert P.	12, Suffolk	8 Glenwood Street, Roxbury.	At home	24
Shaylor, Charles H.	4, Berkshire	Lee	22 Centre Street, Cambridge A.	91
Shepard, Howard S.	8, Worcester	Shrewsbury	At home	204
Sherman, Philip	25, Middlesex	West Somerville	At home	17
Sims, Leslie W.	10, Middlesex	Maynard	At home	125
Sisson, Harry D.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Hotel Brunswick	67
Slowey, Charles H.	16, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	84
Smith, B. Farnham	13, Middlesex	Concord	At home	114
Snow, Dexter A.	15, Hampden	Westfield	459 Audubon Road, Back Bay, Boston.	1
Snow, Norman L.	9, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Brunswick	131

Soble, Julius H.	14, Suffolk	21 Outlook Road, Dorchester.	At home	135
Sparrell, Ernest H.	2, Plymouth	Norwell	At home	59
Squires, Arthur T.	18, Worcester	Worcester	At home	235
Stacy, Philip H.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	102
Stacy, Richard H.	8, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Brunswick	74
Standish, Lemuel W.	22, Middlesex	Stoneham	At home	12
Staves, Edward W.	4, Worcester	Southbridge	At home	112
Sullivan, Alexander F.	1, Suffolk	92 Wordsworth Street, East Boston.	At home	108
Sullivan, Lewis R., Jr.	15, Suffolk	108 Homes Avenue, Dorchester.	At home	116
Swan, Clyde H.	1, Worcester	Barre	Hotel Bellevue	138
Swanson, Martin	12, Worcester	Worcester	At home	48
Teele, Frank A.	25, Middlesex	West Somerville	At home	53
Theberge, Joseph E.	12, Bristol	Fall River	At home	218
Thomas, William F., Jr.	12, Bristol	Fall River	At home	65

NAME.	District.	Postoffice Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Thomas, William R.	3, Norfolk	Quincy	At home	61
Thompson, Jabez P.	6, Plymouth	Halifax	At home	19
Thompson, Rupert C.	4, Middlesex	Newtonville	At home	150
Tinker, George H.	5, Berkshire	Great Barrington, R. F. D.	Hotel Brunswick	182
Tuttle, J. Walton	8, Middlesex	Framingham	At home	39
Underwood, George M.	3, Franklin	Orange	Hotel Brunswick	156
Urquhart, Herbert W.	18, Essex	Georgetown	At home	166
Wadsworth, Eliot	5, Suffolk	180 Marlborough Street, Back Bay, Boston.	At home	83
Ward, Ira C.	1, Plymouth	Plymouth	At home	90
Warner, Andrew C.	1, Franklin	Sunderland	Quincy House	152
Washburn, Kendrick H.	7, Plymouth	Middleborough	At home	227
Webber, Harold B.	17, Essex	Gloucester	At home	95

Webster, Louis A.	7, Worcester	Blackstone	At home	34
Welsh, Patrick J.	18, Suffolk	91 Readville Street, Readville.	At home	231
Whalen, John J.	9, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	199
Wheelright, Ralph	7, Essex	Danvers	At home	124
Whipple, Frank L.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	16
White, Ernest A.	11, Norfolk	Foxborough	At home	151
White, Joseph C.	19, Suffolk	140 Arborway, Jamaica Plain.	At home	141
Williams, Sydney M.	1, Norfolk	Wellesley	At home	28
Wilson, John C.	15, Essex	Beverly	At home	188
Woekel, Carl A.	3, Essex	Methuen	At home	32
Young, Charles F.	19, Middlesex	Wakefield	At home	158
Youngman, Arthur L.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	210
Zack, Michael	9, Essex	Lynn	At home	234

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Ford . . . . . of Fall River.
Zack . . . . . of Lynn.
Keating . . . . . of Fall River.
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Doyle . . . . . of Worcester.

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Staves* . . . . . of Southbridge.
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Youngman . . . . of Medford.
Brown . . . . . of Abington.

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Derham . . . . . of Uxbridge.
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Doyle . . . . . of Malden.
Dolan . . . . . of Boston.
Crowley . . . . . of Somerville.

ON METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Sen. Warren . . . . . of Middlesex.
Fish . . . . . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
Hollis . . . . . of Middlesex.
Twohig . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. Gilman . . . . . of Boston.
Wadsworth . . . . . of Boston.
Standish . . . . . of Stoneham.
Ames . . . . . of Lynn.
Kimball* . . . . . of Malden.
Airola . . . . . of Revere.
Grossman . . . . . of Quincy.
Hearn . . . . . of Boston.
Durgin . . . . . of Boston.
Cavanagh . . . . . of Cambridge.
Murphy . . . . . of Boston.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Sen. Crockett . . . . . of Worcester.
Moyse . . . . . of Middlesex.
Scanlan . . . . . of Middlesex.
Buckley . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. Duffie . . . . . of Boston.
Potter . . . . . of Gardner.
Webber . . . . . of Gloucester.
Libbey* . . . . . of Milford.
Comerford . . . . . of Brookline.
Higgins . . . . . of New Bedford.
Healy . . . . . of Natick.
Doyle . . . . . of Worcester.

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* Clerk.

Rep. Doyle . . . . . of Malden.
McGuinness . . . . of Webster.
Manning . . . . . of Marlborough.

ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Sen. Wragg . . . . . of Norfolk and Middlesex.
Keith . . . . . of Plymouth.
Hollis . . . . . of Middlesex.
Nicholson . . . . of Cape and Plymouth.

Rep. Anderson . . . . . of Boston.
Halliwell . . . . of New Bedford.
Estabrook . . . . of Haverhill.
Snow . . . . . of Westfield.
Hamilton* . . . . of Cambridge.
Dewar . . . . . of Malden.
Bruce . . . . . of Everett.
Kelley, Edward J. . . of Worcester.
McMenimen . . . . of Cambridge.
Higgins . . . . . of Boston.
Birmingham . . . . of Boston.

ON PENSIONS.

Sen. Stevens . . . . . of Middlesex.
Cotton . . . . . of Middlesex.
Johnston . . . . . of Worcester and Hampden.

Rep. Cahill . . . . . of Braintree.
Bullock . . . . . of Waltham.
Barrows . . . . . of Melrose.
Jones* . . . . . of Barnstable.
Crosby . . . . . of Arlington.
Coakley . . . . . of Chicopee.
Mahoney . . . . . of Boston.
Cronin . . . . . of Cambridge.

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* Clerk.

ON POWER AND LIGHT.

Sen.	GOODWIN	of Middlesex.
	KEITH	of Plymouth.
	FISH	of Norfolk and Suffolk.
	WARREN	of Essex.
Rep.	BROOKS	of Worcester.
	WHEELRIGHT*	of Danvers.
	WILLIAMS	of Wellesley.
	WILSON	of Beverly.
	STACY	of Springfield.
	BROWN	of Billerica.
	ROLFE	of Newbury.
	LEYDEN	of Worcester.
	CASEY	of Spencer.
	WHITE	of Boston.
	GAFFNEY	of Springfield.

ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sen.	PLUNKETT	of Berkshire.
	GOODWIN	of Middlesex.
	WARREN	of Middlesex.
	MONAHAN	of Middlesex.
Rep.	HOLDEN	of Attleboro.
	DAY*	of Salem.
	REED	of Weymouth.
	JONES	of Barnstable.
	BESSETTE	of New Bedford.
	THEBERGE	of Fall River.
	FINDEISEN	of Lawrence.
	SULLIVAN, LEWIS R., Jr.	of Boston.
	FINKELSTEIN	of Boston.
	CAHILL	of Everett.
	SULLIVAN, ALEXANDER F.	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON PUBLIC SAFETY.

Sen.	Bell	of Essex.
	Nelson, George H.	of Worcester.
	Twohig	of Suffolk.
Rep.	Achin	of Lowell.
	Sauter	of Greenfield.
	Chevalier	of Holyoke.
	Sandberg	of Quincy.
	Mohr*	of Cambridge.
	Garofano	of Saugus.
	Jones	of Peabody.
	Sullivan, Lewis R., Jr.	of Boston.

ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sen.	Parkman	of Suffolk.
	Nutting	of Worcester.
	Holmes	of Norfolk and Plymouth.
	Finnegan	of Suffolk.
Rep.	Butler	of Leominster.
	Shaylor	of Lee.
	Hansen	of Waltham.
	Stacy*	of Springfield.
	Burnham	of Lexington.
	Forward	of Granby.
	Nestor	of Lowell.
	Kelley, Charles A.	of Worcester.
	Hagan	of Somerville.
	O'Brien	of Easthampton.
	Costello	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON PUBLIC WELFARE.

Sen.	WOOLFENDEN	of Bristol.
	WRAGG	of Norfolk and Middlesex.
	JUDD	of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
	WARD	of Suffolk.
Rep.	BULLOCK	of Waltham.
	PEHRSSON	of Gardner.
	SANDBERG	of Quincy.
	IRWIN	of Medford.
	BRIGHAM*	of Springfield.
	BARTLETT	of Haverhill.
	GANLEY	of Lawrence.
	ROACH	of North Adams.
	REARDON	of Boston.
	CAWLEY	of Springfield.
	DOWNEY	of Brockton.

ON STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Sen.	HALEY	of Essex.
	CROCKETT	of Worcester.
	STEVENS	of Middlesex.
	BUCKLEY	of Suffolk.
Rep.	LUITWIELER	of Newton.
	BURGESS	of Dedham.
	WOEKEL	of Methuen.
	MCLEOD*	of Clinton.
	URQUHART	of Georgetown.
	PFEIFFER	of Bedford.
	MALLOY	of Medway.
	MEEHAN	of Lawrence.
	MCCARTHY	of Cambridge.
	MARTEL	of Chicopee.
	MELLEY	of Chelsea.

* Clerk.

ON TAXATION.

Sen. Fish . . . . . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
Mackay . . . . . of Norfolk.
Stevens . . . . . of Middlesex.
Twohig . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. Burgess . . . . . of Quincy.
Otis . . . . . of Pittsfield.
Snow* . . . . . of Springfield.
Rushton . . . . . of Methuen.
Lane . . . . . of Norton.
Clarkson . . . . . of Worcester.
O'Dea . . . . . of Northampton.
Cronin . . . . . of Cambridge.
O'Neill . . . . . of Raynham.
O'Brien . . . . . of Fall River.
Giroux . . . . . of Somerville.

ON TOWNS.

Sen. Nutting . . . . . of Worcester.
Bray . . . . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
Holmes . . . . . of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Hurley . . . . . of Hampden.

Rep. McCulloch . . . . of Adams.
Babcock . . . . . of Milton.
Gray . . . . . of Swansea.
Knowles* . . . . . of Hull.
Day . . . . . of Hopkinton.
Houghton . . . . of Princeton.
O'Connor . . . . . of Palmer.
Roach . . . . . of North Adams.
Derham . . . . . of Uxbridge.
Coughlin . . . . . of Norwood.
Young . . . . . of Wakefield.

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* Clerk.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

Sen.	Brodbine	of Suffolk.
	Moran	of Bristol.
	Keith	of Plymouth.
	Finnegan	of Suffolk.
Rep.	Hansen	of Waltham.
	Kelley	of North Attleborough.
	Pehrsson*	of Gardner.
	Erickson	of Worcester.
	Thomas	of Quincy.
	Estabrook	of Haverhill.
	Hathaway	of Fall River.
	Kelley, Charles A.	of Worcester.
	Nestor	of Lowell.
	Welsh	of Boston.
	Lee, Robert L.	of Boston.

ON WATER SUPPLY.

Sen.	Nelson, Christian	of Worcester.
	Johnston	of Worcester and Hampden.
	Judd	of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
Rep.	Sauter	of Greenfield.
	Erickson*	of Worcester.
	Wilson	of Beverly.
	Crosby	of Arlington.
	Tuttle	of Framingham.
	Concannon	of Boston.
	Irzyk	of Salem.
	Shaughnessy	of Boston.

* Clerk.

List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Allen, Chester W.	Cities (*Chairman*), Civil Service, Mercantile Affairs.
Bacon, Gaspar G.	[*President.*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Bell, Malcolm L.	Conservation, Election Laws, Harbors and Public Lands, Public Safety (*Chairman*).
Bray, Albert C.	Agriculture, Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Towns.
Brodbine, Conde	Banks and Banking, Highways and Motor Vehicles, Transportation (*Chairman*).
Buckley, John P.	Military Affairs, Rules, State Administration.
Conroy, William S.	Banks and Banking, Harbors and Public Lands, Mercantile Affairs.
Cotton, Joseph R.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs (*Chairman*), Pensions, Rules.
Crockett, Elbert M.	Conservation, Counties (*Chairman*), Military Affairs (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Davis, J. Bradford	Education, Judiciary (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries.
Finnegan, Joseph	Constitutional Law, Public Service, Transportation.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Fish, Erland F. . . .	Metropolitan Affairs, Power and Light, Rules, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Goodwin, Angier L. . .	Judiciary, Power and Light, (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Haley, Cornelius F. . .	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles, State Administration (*Chairman*), Ways and Means.
Hollis, Arthur W. . .	Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs, Municipal Finance, Rules.
Holmes, Newland H. .	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*), Public Service, Towns.
Hurley, Frank . . .	Judiciary, Labor and Industries, Towns.
Johnston, Thomas H. .	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Pensions, Water Supply.
Judd, Frederick E. . .	Education (*Chairman*), Public Welfare, Water Supply.
Keith, Roger	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Municipal Finance, Power and Light, Transportation.
Mackay, John D. . .	Insurance (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs, Taxation.
Monahan, Joseph W. .	Election Laws, Engrossed Bills, Public Health.
Moran, James G. . .	Election Laws (*Chairman*), Judiciary, Rules, Transportation.
Moyse, George G. . .	Cities, Military Affairs, Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Nelson, Christian . .	Cities, Mercantile Affairs, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Nelson, George H. . .	Conservation (*Chairman*), Counties, Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Public Safety.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Nicholson, Donald W. .	Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries, Municipal Finance, Ways and Means.
Nutting, Edward H. . .	Bills in the Third Reading, Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Service, Towns (*Chairman*).
Parkman, Henry, Jr. . .	Election Laws, Insurance, Public Service (*Chairman*), Ways and Means.
Plunkett, Theodore R. .	Banks and Banking, Insurance, Public Health (*Chairman*).
Scanlan, James C. . .	Bills in the Third Reading, Conservation, Military Affairs.
Shanahan, William F. .	Engrossed Bills, Insurance, Legal Affairs.
Stevens, Charles A. . .	Pensions (*Chairman*), State Administration, Taxation.
Twohig, James J. . .	Metropolitan Affairs, Public Safety, Taxation.
Ulin, Max	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs.
Ward, Michael J. . .	Cities, Civil Service, Public Welfare.
Warren, Charles C. . .	Education, Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Warren, James E. . .	Education, Power and Light, Ways and Means.
Woolfenden, L. Theodore	Agriculture, Harbors and Public Lands, Public Welfare (*Chairman*).
Wragg, Samuel H. . .	Counties, Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Public Welfare, Rules.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

A.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Achin, Henry, Jr. . .	Mercantile Affairs, Public Safety (*Chairman*).
Airola, Augustine . .	Metropolitan Affairs.
Ames, Charles W. . .	Pay Roll (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Anderson, George P. . .	Rules, Municipal Finance (*Chairman*).

B.

Babcock, Josiah, Jr. . .	Labor and Industries, Towns.
Baker, William B. . .	Ways and Means.
Barker, William H. . .	Conservation, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Barnet, Philip . . .	Judiciary.
Barrows, Mary Livermore	Counties, Pensions.
Bartlett, Albert L. . .	Public Welfare.
Bateman, Thomas R. .	Rules, Judiciary (*Chairman*).
Bentley, James D. . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Bessette, Alfred M. . .	Public Health.
Bigelow, Albert F. . .	Ways and Means.
Birmingham, Leo M. .	Rules, Municipal Finance.
Bowser, Frederick H., Jr.	Banks and Banking.
Brigham, Emma E. . .	Public Welfare (*Clerk*).
Brooks, George F. . .	Power and Light (*Chairman*).
Brown, Harry Dunlap .	Labor and Industries (*Clerk*), Power and Light.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Brown, William A.	Labor and Industries.
Bruce, Charles	Municipal Finance.
Bullock, Albert W.	Pensions, Public Welfare (*Chairman*).
Burgess, Arthur I.	Constitutional Law (*Clerk*), Taxation (*Chairman*).
Burgess, John K.	State Administration.
Burnham, Albert H.	Agriculture, Public Service.
Burrows, Marion Cowan	Insurance.
Butler, Fred L.	Banks and Banking, Public Service (*Chairman*).

C.

Cahill, Horace T.	Rules, Pensions (*Chairman*).
Cahill, Jerome J.	Public Health.
Carroll, Thomas F.	Legal Affairs.
Casey, William	Agriculture, Power and Light.
Casson, Abraham B.	Judiciary, Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*).
Cavanagh, Charles T.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Cawley, Edward M.	Public Welfare.
Chase, Chester W.	Cities, Election Laws.
Chevalier, Charles D.	Constitutional Law, Public Safety.
Clancy, John P.	Banks and Banking.
Clark, Francis P.	Judiciary.
Clark, James W.	Election Laws, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Clarkson, Frank	Taxation.
Coakley, Daniel J.	Ways and Means, Pensions.
Cole, Harold E.	Legal Affairs.
Comerford, John T.	Banks and Banking (*Clerk*), Military Affairs.
Concannon, John J.	Constitutional Law, Water Supply.
Connolly, John P.	Insurance.
Corbett, William P.	Elections, Insurance.
Costello, Timothy J.	Public Service.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Coughlin, Frank B.	Insurance, Towns.
Crockwell, Richard D.	Rules, Cities (*Chairman*).
Cronin, Timothy J.	Pensions, Taxation.
Crosby, Arthur P.	Elections (*Chairman*), Judiciary.
Crosby, Nelson B.	Pensions, Water Supply.
Crowley, John J.	Engrossed Bills, Mercantile Affairs.

D.

Dailey, Francis D.	Elections, Insurance.
Day, Daniel P.	Towns.
Day, Harry E.	Counties, Public Health (*Clerk*).
Dean, Ernest J.	Rules, Conservation (*Chairman*).
Derham, John S.	Legal Affairs, Towns.
DesChenes, Louis N. M.	Rules, Cities.
Dever, Paul A.	Legal Affairs.
Dewar, Burt	Municipal Finance.
Dolan, William C.	Mercantile Affairs.
Downey, Joseph H.	Public Welfare.
Doyle, Anthony R.	Harbors and Public Lands, Military Affairs.
Doyle, William H.	Mercantile Affairs, Military Affairs.
Duffie, Harold R.	Cities, Military Affairs (*Chairman*).
Duncan, Norman L.	Civil Service, Education (*Clerk*).
Durgin, Eugene P.	Metropolitan Affairs.

E.

Erickson, Sven A.	Transportation, Water Supply (*Clerk*).
Estabrook, Archibald M.	Municipal Finance, Transportation.
Estabrook, Henry A.	Education (*Chairman*).

F.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Findeisen, Bruno M.	Public Health.
Finkelstein, Bernard	Labor and Industries, Public Health.
Fitzgerald, Peter J.	Cities.
Ford, John	Harbors and Public Lands, Labor and Industries.
Forward, Winfred F.	Agriculture (*Clerk*), Public Service.

G.

Gaffney, John P.	Power and Light.
Gallagher, Owen A.	Judiciary.
Ganley, Arthur F.	Public Welfare.
Garofano, Tony A.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Safety.
Gilman, George A.	Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*).
Giroux, Eugene H.	Taxation.
Goguen, J. Henry	Conservation, Education.
Goulart, Arthur	Agriculture, Labor and Industries.
Gray, Lewis S.	Conservation (*Clerk*), Towns.
Grossman, Joseph B.	Metropolitan Affairs.

H.

Hagan, James E.	Cities, Public Service.
Halliwell, John	Mercantile Affairs, Municipal Finance.
Hamilton, Ralph N.	Municipal Finance (*Clerk*).
Hansen, Arthur A.	Public Service, Transportation (*Chairman*).
Hathaway, Louis E.	Transportation.
Healy, Jeremiah J.	Rules, Military Affairs.
Hearn, William H.	Election Laws, Metropolitan Affairs.
Hennigan, James W.	Education.
Herter, Christian A.	Ways and Means (*Clerk*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Hickey, William P.	Ways and Means.
Higgins, John P.	Municipal Finance.
Higgins, William A.	Military Affairs.
Holden, Charles S.	Public Health (*Chairman*).
Holmes, John	Harbors and Public Lands.
Houghton, Herbert P.	Agriculture, Towns.
Hudson, William T.	Insurance.
Hurley, John Edward	Education.

I.

Ingalls, Alfred W.	Judiciary.
Irwin, John J.	Public Welfare.
Irzyk, Felix	Water Supply.

J.

Jewett, Victor Francis	Rules.
Johnston, Richard E.	Judiciary.
Jones, Arthur W.	Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Jones, John A.	Cities, Public Safety.
Jones, William A.	Pensions (*Clerk*), Public Health.
Jordan, Michael H.	Ways and Means.

K.

Kearney, Francis	Pay Roll, Civil Service.
Keating, William H.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Kelley, Charles A.	Public Service, Transportation.
Kelley, Edward J.	Municipal Finance.
Kelley, Francis J.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Transportation.
Kennedy, Thomas S.	Counties, Election Laws.
Kimball, John V.	Elections, Metropolitan Affairs (*Clerk*).
Kirkpatrick, William E.	Elections, Civil Service (*Chairman*).
Knowles, John Q.	Bills in the Third Reading, Towns (*Clerk*).

L.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Lamoureux, Wilfrid J.	Legal Affairs.
Lane, Elmer E.	Taxation.
Lane, Thomas J.	Judiciary.
Lee, Robert L.	Transportation.
Lee, Robert V.	Labor and Industries.
Leonard, Arnold	Rules, Judiciary (*Clerk*).
Levins, Marcus J.	Constitutional Law, Election Laws.
Leyden, Joseph W.	Power and Light.
Libbey, L. Blaine	Election Laws, Military Affairs (*Clerk*).
Logan, Joseph A.	Legal Affairs.
Luitwieler, Clarence S.	Labor and Industries, State Administration (*Chairman*).
Lyons, John P.	Cities.

M.

Macauley, Harold W.	Harbors and Public Lands.
MacLean, Frank E.	Cities.
MacLeod, John W.	Legal Affairs.
Madden, William F.	Conservation, Labor and Industries.
Mahoney, John V.	Judiciary, Pensions.
Malloy, Thomas F.	State Administration.
Manning, Stephen A.	Military Affairs.
Marcella, Felix A.	Ways and Means.
Markley, Philip M.	Conservation.
Martel, Paul G.	State Administration.
McCarthy, Dennis F.	State Administration.
McCarthy, William H.	Election Laws, Mercantile Affairs.
McCulloch, Elmer L.	Towns (*Chairman*).
McDonough, Timothy J.	Counties.
McFarland, Frank J.	Conservation, Mercantile Affairs.
McGuinness, Fred J.	Military Affairs.
McLellan, Owen D.	Elections (*Clerk*), Banks and Banking.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
McLeod, George	State Administration (*Clerk*).
McMenimen, George C.	Municipal Finance.
McNulty, Anthony A.	Banks and Banking.
Meehan, James P.	State Administration.
Melley, William H.	State Administration.
Mohr, Harry C.	Public Safety (*Clerk*).
Moore, Patrick J.	Legal Affairs.
Moriarty, Daniel F.	Elections, Cities.
Murphy, John F.	Metropolitan Affairs.
	N.
Nestor, Patrick F.	Public Service, Transportation.
	O.
O'Brien, Frank D.	Taxation.
O'Brien, Michael T.	Civil Service, Public Service.
O'Connor, Daniel J., Jr.	Civil Service.
O'Connor, Daniel W.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Towns.
O'Dea, James H.	Harbors and Public Lands, Taxation.
O'Kane, Joseph N.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
O'Neill, John T.	Agriculture, Taxation.
Otis, Ralph E.	Taxation.
	P.
Pehrsson, Herman	Public Welfare, Transportation (*Clerk*).
Perry, Francis H.	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands.
Petersen, Tycho M.	Cities (*Clerk*).
Pfeiffer, Louis	State Administration.
Porter, Herbert W.	Education.
Potter, Albert L.	Counties (*Clerk*), Military Affairs.
Pratt, C. F. Nelson	Counties.
Prendergast, William P.	Banks and Banking.

R.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Rafter, Francis E.	Rules.
Reardon, John J.	Public Welfare.
Reed, Josiah B.	Harbors and Public Lands (*Clerk*), Public Health.
Roach, Joseph N.	Public Welfare, Towns.
Rolander, Victor E.	Insurance.
Rolfe, Joseph D.	Power and Light.
Royce, Elmer G.	Education.
Rushton, Samuel	Taxation.

S.

Saltonstall, Leverett	[*Speaker.*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Sandberg, Edward J.	Public Safety, Public Welfare.
Sauter, John	Public Safety, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Sawyer, Roland D.	Education, Election Laws.
Scott, Frank O.	Rules, Counties (*Chairman*).
Sessions, William J.	Ways and Means.
Shaughnessy, Herbert P.	Water Supply.
Shaylor, Charles H.	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Shepard, Howard S.	Education, Civil Service.
Sherman, Philip	Mercantile Affairs.
Sims, Leslie W.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs.
Sisson, Harry D.	Election Laws, Mercantile Affairs (*Clerk*).
Slowey, Charles H.	Banks and Banking.
Smith, B. Farnham	Banks and Banking, Insurance (*Clerk*).
Snow, Dexter A.	Municipal Finance.
Snow, Norman L.	Engrossed Bills, Taxation (*Clerk*).
Soble, Julius H.	Bills in the Third Reading, Constitutional Law.
Sparrell, Ernest H.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Squires, Arthur T. . .	Election Laws (*Chairman*), Insurance.
Stacy, Philip H. . . .	Legal Affairs (*Clerk*).
Stacy, Richard H. . .	Power and Light, Public Service (*Clerk*).
Standish, Lemuel W. .	Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Staves, Edward W. . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Clerk*).
Sullivan, Alexander F. .	Public Health.
Sullivan, Lewis R., Jr. .	Public Health, Public Safety.
Swan, Clyde H. . . .	Ways and Means.
Swanson, Martin . . .	Civil Service, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
	T.
Teele, Frank A. . . .	Banks and Banking, Constitutional Law.
Theberge, Joseph E. . .	Public Health.
Thomas, William F., Jr. .	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Thomas, William R. . .	Transportation.
Thompson, Jabez P. . .	Agriculture.
Thompson, Rupert C. .	Election Laws (*Clerk*), Insurance.
Tinker, George H. . .	Agriculture, Counties.
Tuttle, J. Walton . .	Water Supply.
	U.
Underwood, George M. .	Conservation.
Urquhart, Herbert W. .	State Administration.
	W.
Wadsworth, Eliot . .	Insurance (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Ward, Ira C.	Pay Roll, Conservation.
Warner, Andrew C. . .	Ways and Means.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Washburn, Kendrick H.	Legal Affairs (*Chairman*).
Webber, Harold B.	Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Military Affairs.
Webster, Louis A.	Civil Service (*Clerk*), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Welsh, Patrick J.	Transportation.
Whalen, John J.	Education.
Wheelright, Ralph	Agriculture, Power and Light (*Clerk*).
Whipple, Frank L.	Education.
White, Ernest A.	Conservation.
White, Joseph C.	Power and Light.
Williams, Sydney M.	Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Power and Light.
Wilson, John C.	Power and Light, Water Supply.
Woekel, Carl A.	Harbors and Public Lands, State Administration.

Y.

Young, Charles F.	Towns.
Youngman, Arthur L.	Labor and Industries, Mercantile Affairs.

Z.

Zack, Michael	Harbors and Public Lands.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted on February 10, 1931.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.) [1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (2, 5.) [1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.) [1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)
[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.) [1831; 1885; 1888.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (11, 12.) [1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)
[1882; 1888.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired. (15, 57.)
[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion. [1882.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.) [1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.) [1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit: —

A committee on the Judiciary;

A committee on Ways and Means;

Each to consist of five members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

Each to consist of three members.

A committee on Rules;

To consist of the President and six members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and

the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (21, 22.)
[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who, within fourteen days after such reference, shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.) [1904; 1913; 1921.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)
[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper

notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.) [1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

Form of Bills and Resolves.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves, and dates and numbers shall be written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.) [1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All bills and resolves for introduction on leave, resolutions, and petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, and all reports of State officers, shall first be deposited with the Clerk and by him submitted to the President, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege

or to procedure and kindred matters, or to subjects referred to in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee. Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

Subject to the provisions of rule 22, every petition which is not accompanied by a bill or resolve shall be deposited with the Clerk and be retained in his custody until a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for shall be filed with him, and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the President shall present it to the Senate for reference to an appropriate committee or for such other disposition as the rules of the Senate or of the two branches may require. The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall

be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927.]

21. The committee on Rules shall make no change in the substance or form of any matter referred to them in accordance with the preceding rule, without the consent of the member depositing the same, but upon the presentation or introduction of any such matter to the Senate it shall be the duty of some member of the committee on Rules, acting under the committee's instruction, to suggest any failure to comply with the rules, and to offer such amendment or propose such other action as is determined proper or necessary by the committee within the scope of its duties, as above set forth. If, upon such motion, before a petition is referred to a committee, the petitioner is given leave to withdraw because the petition is not in proper form, such action shall not be deemed to be a final rejection under Rule 54, and shall not prejudice the right of a member to present a petition for the same object conformably to the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches.

[1893. — Partly embodied in Rule 20 of 1891.]

22. Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon of the second Saturday of the session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been presented, shall be forthwith submitted by him to the President, and by him, at the legislative session next succeeding, be referred to the next annual session. (29.)

[1893; 1894; 1898; 1905; 1910; 1921.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representa-

tives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.) [1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.) [1885; 1891.]

25. [This rule omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (45, 56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897.]

27. Bills and resolves involving the expenditure of public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?" If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed

in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.) [1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.) [1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws;

but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve

contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919.]

Orders of the Day.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.) [1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the

order in which they stand in the calendar: then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)
[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.) [1885.]

Rules of Debate.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)
[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.) [1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)
[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it. [1817.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (77, 78.) [1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.) [1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

(1) To *lay on the table;*
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *refer to the next annual session;* or
(7) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be

allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.) [1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;
(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches.

(88.) [1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.)
[1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.) [1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.) [1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)
[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885.]

RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (70, 71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902.]

REJECTED MEASURES.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

Voting.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)
[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)
[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.) [1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)
[1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.) [1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

The Senate Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.) [1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly con-

nected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room. cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment. Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President. No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

Parliamentary Practice.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the revised edition of Crocker's Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895.]

Alterations, Suspension or Repeal of Rules.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; rule 22 shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899.]

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RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AS OF MARCH 2, 1931.

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.]

Speaker.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain for the session; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

Clerk

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired; provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.) [See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. [See Rule 10.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;

(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twelve other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;

A committee on the Judiciary;

(to consist of eleven members each).

A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13.)

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill, and at the end of each item the amount, if any, appropriated the preceding year for the same purpose. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special

committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine or twelve, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

(4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and re-

solves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto.

Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been filed to accompany it, shall be presented to the House by the Speaker and by him referred to the next annual session. This rule shall not be suspended except by unanimous consent. (22.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. Committees shall make final report not later than the tenth day of March on all matters referred to

them previously to the first day of March, and within two weeks on matters referred to them on and after the first day of March.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto;

except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine, twelve or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and recess committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections, dates and numbers being written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may

be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next annual session. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to

be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.)

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the

amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and

truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of

the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a

vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. (55.)

66. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

67. When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the House that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum. (56.) (57.)

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910.]

69. The call for the yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by divisions when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question

shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table, or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1873; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next annual session,	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once, without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in House rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

Appeal.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

Seats.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left

to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 6, in the third division, to the use of the member first named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; and that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, the chairmen of committees hereinbefore mentioned, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, shall be his seat for the year, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

Privilege of the Floor.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the

privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the House press gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

References to Committee on Rules.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by House rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon,

recommending what action should be taken. On all questions on the suspension of the ninth joint rule, the committee shall report adversely, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

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JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted on March 2, 1931.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on Civil Service;
A committee on Constitutional Law;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Pensions;
A committee on Public Safety;
A committee on Water Supply;

Each to consist of three members on the part of the Senate, and eight on the part of the House;

A committee on Agriculture;
A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Cities;
A committee on Conservation;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;
A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on Labor and Industries;
A committee on Legal Affairs;
A committee on Mercantile Affairs;
A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;
A committee on Military Affairs;

A committee on Municipal Finance;
A committee on Power and Light;
A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Public Welfare;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Towns;
A committee on Transportation;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on the Judiciary or on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as joint committees, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred respectively to the committees on the Judiciary and on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as joint committees.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session. [Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8, 1885; Jan. 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11, 1892; Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893, Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and Jan. 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan.

1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and April 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political sub-division thereof. [Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall, in such form and detail as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Commonwealth, be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred; and such bills, before they are presented to the Comptroller, shall be approved by a majority of the committee incurring them. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall procure from the Comptroller, and shall transmit to the General Court during the first week of each month, a statement of all such bills which have been presented to the Comptroller during the preceding month. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925.]

4. Joint committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise, to either branch, at their discretion, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that money bills shall be reported to the House; and except that when a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the original report was made. [See also next rule.]

5. Reports of joint committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the fourth Wednesday in March. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for the recommitment of such reports, bills, or resolves, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recomm ment. [Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections. Dates and numbers shall be printed or written in words at length. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass." [Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town, and having endorsed thereon or being accompanied by a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has petitioned the local court for a review in cases where the same is provided by law. [Adopted April 29, 1915; amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased

official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to borrow money outside of the debt limit, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town. [Adopted Jan. 13, 1920; amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city, or for a representative form of town government, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution and any amendment of said Article have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the town giving its consent in the manner provided in said Article and any amendment thereof. [Adopted March 30, 1921; amended May 24, 1926.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties inter-

ested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890; amended Dec. 22, 1920.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 107 of the acts of 1926 and by chapter 297 of the acts of 1928.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, shall be referred to the next annual session, and

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A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 107 of the acts of 1926.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; February 27, 1929.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint Committees shall make final report not later than the second Wednesday of March on all matters referred to them previously to the first day of March, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the first day of March; but, except as provided in Rule No. 30, the time within which joint committees are required to report may be extended by concurrent vote. When the time within which such joint committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall, within three legislative days thereafter, be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, and petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all

other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, shall, when presented, be referred to the next annual session; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given; nor shall it apply to a bill or resolve introduced on leave or to a resolution presented subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the annual session, when such bill, resolve or resolution is based upon the report of a joint committee which has been made in compliance with instructions to report facts or to investigate, provided the said bill, resolve or resolution is introduced within one week after the committee's report is submitted. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however*, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested. [Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923.]

Requests for Legislation to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member or member-elect shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs or has been elected; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited and referred previously to the convening of the General Court shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session. A bulletin of matters so referred shall be printed, under the direction of the Clerks of the two branches, as of the first day of the session. [Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law. [Adopted Feb. 2, 1891; amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct. [Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22. [Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor. [Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on

his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently. [Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action

shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives. [Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments of the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific legislative amendment of the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment of the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards

reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in June. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments of the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses. [Adopted Feb. 21, 1919; amended March 30, 1921.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches. [Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions or orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by joint committees and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting

concurrently, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. [Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. No such extension beyond the second Wednesday in April shall be granted, against the recommendation of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of

the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents. [Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. [Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

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NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Butler, S. 1894, pp. 555, 648; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Butler, S. 1895, p. 378; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506; Young, H. 1922, p. 683.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. Bates, H. 1897, p. 979. See also Blanchard (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; Walker, H. 1920, p. 1480.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see Meyer, H. 1896, p. 254; Myers, H. 1901, p. 1352; McKnight (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61 and H. p. 87. See also notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings."

Declaration of Rights, Art. XXX. — See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II. — "*No bill or resolve.*" See Long, H. 1878, p. 58; Noyes, H. 1880, p. 123.

"*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*" If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, joint action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. Jewell, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House.

"*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*" In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. Goodwin, H. 1890, p. 613.

"*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law.*" Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U. S. 360.

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058; 2151.

"*Returned by the Governor within five days.*" It is not within the province of the chair to rule out a bill on the point of order that the bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within

the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to Chap. I., Sect. III., Art. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involv-

ing expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. Reports, 596; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279. See, *contra*, JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385: JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563. See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376 and 447, and S. 1926, p. 372.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters,

and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a money bill. TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution, WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313.

Chap. I., Sect. III., Art. X. — "*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*" See Long, H. 1878, p. 60.

Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. Bliss (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

Chap. VI., Art. II. — "*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*" It is not within the province of the chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. Hale, H. 1859, p. 48.

Articles of Amendment, VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

Articles of Amendment, IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment of the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. Bishop, S. 1880, p. 321; Noyes, H. 1880, p. 57; Dewey (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. Phelps, H. 1857, p. 906; Phelps, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. Marden, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422–427.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its sub-

mission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, X. — See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a state office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589. See note to House Rule 67, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the House, see opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII. — See note to Constitution, "POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS." See also note to House Rule 80, "*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*"

That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

Articles of Amendment, LVI. — For opinion of Attorney-General Attwill as to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith, see S. 1919, pp. 749–750.

As to whether or not the Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition, see Young, H. 1924, pp. 630–632.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment", and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. Hull, H. 1927, p. 639.

That, after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. Slater Washburn (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

Articles of Amendment, LXIII. — Before final action on the general appropriation bill the General Court shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the Governor. See Young, 1922, pp. 683–685.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item not included in the budget is out of order; and defining the words "in the budget". Hull, H. 1926, p. 327.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"*Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders of inquiry,*" etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299.

It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730. See notes to House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means*" (*formerly*, "*on the Treasury*"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732. See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885,

pp. 558, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD (acting President), S. 1899, pp. 249, 761), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

See notes to House Rules 30 and 31, and to Joint Rule 7.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

Rule 23. See note to House Rule 47.

"*Unless received from the House of Representatives.*" A bill coming from the House must be entertained

even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill involving the expenditure of public money, the point of order was raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. The point of order was held to be well taken and the bill was referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356, and 1920, p. 376.

Per contra it was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth*. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

The rule does not apply to orders, but to bills and resolves only. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 311.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be "a different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

Rule 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to

the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. "*To adjourn.*" It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2.30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"*To lay on the table.*" Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"*To close debate at a specified time.*" See note to House Rule 80.

A motion that the debate be closed in one hour is admissible, although, under a general order, the Senate would adjourn before the expiration of the hour. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"*To amend.*" A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for

another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1914, p. 930. So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989. An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095. See notes to House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102 amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656–658.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493.

See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

But a general law reported on a petition for general legislation cannot be so amended as to change it into a special act. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 73; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been

raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848.

See also notes to House Rule 90.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1879, p. 376.

See note to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to

commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto. See also note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

"*A subsidiary, incidental or dependent question.*" A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and

nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under the heading "*To amend*," and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure,' that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. Coolidge, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also Smith, S. 1898, p. 730; Soule, S. 1902, p. 755. See, *contra*, Pitman, S. 1869, p. 517.

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. Cogswell, S. 1877, pp. 301,

306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure sub-

stantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583. But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605, and 1918, p. 318.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710, and 1915, p. 362.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1904, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613.

"*Shall be introduced.*" The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to

such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the

member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Rule 57. "*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*" After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*" If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, p. 1158.

Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

CLERK.

Rule 15. *"Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice."* See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it

is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see House Rule 44.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

Rule 25. It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347. (See also House Rule 40.)

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

As to general amendments of special bills, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies

of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition." On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the chaplain officiate only once during each calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]

Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. *"All motions contemplating legislation."* This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58–61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"Founded upon petition." The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported the bill. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530, and H. 1927, p. 734.

"The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills based upon existing law." This rule does not give the committee authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney General *v.* Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

Rule 42. "*No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely.*" HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 44. See note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances where bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516.

For a case in which a bill relating to license fees was held not to be within the scope of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker under this rule to the committee, even if the fact that it involves the expenditure of public money is not discovered by him or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099. WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754.

Cox, H. 1917, p. 684. Cox, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598. Cushing, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893; 1067; 1318, 1373; 1467; 1516. Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; Cole, H. 1907, p. 914; Myers, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; Bates, H. 1899, p. 516; Whipple (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; Brackett, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; Barrett, H. 1889, p. 795; Barrett, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; Bates, H. 1898, p. 742; Hull, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; Saltonstall, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681. See also Bates, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. Young, 1923, pp. 750, 760.

For instance where this rule applies to county expenditures, see Young, H. 1924, pp. 260; 264.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said Board. Myers, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See Young, H. 1921, p. 729.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 239.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. Myers, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. Smith, S. 1900, p. 885.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of

a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless,*" etc. See Cox, H. 1917, p. 810; Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See Young, H. 1921, p. 425; Hull, H. 1926, p. 862.

Rule 47. As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see Long, H. 1877, p. 466, and Osgood, appellant, p. 469.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. Noyes, H. 1888, p. 463; Hull, H. 1927, p. 552.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 691.

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected or disposed of by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling by Speaker Barrett, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker Barrett, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306. But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

Previously to an amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325.

See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order under this rule to move as an amendment a bill which has once been finally rejected. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819.

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and

this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

On an order relative to memorializing Congress for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for election of United States Senators by direct popular vote, a joint committee reported to the House no legislation necessary. Resolutions offered as a substitute for the report were rejected by the House, and the report was accepted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate substituted the resolutions which had been rejected by the House, and sent them to the House. The Speaker ruled that under this rule they must be laid aside. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419.

Previous to the foregoing ruling it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. Cox, H. 1917, p. 1020; Cox,

H. 1916, pp. 1140, 1146; Cox, H. 1915, p. 1303; Cushing, H. 1914, pp. 1324; 1404, 1421; 1553, 1590; Noyes, H. 1881, p. 402. See also Meyer, H. 1896, p. 1179; Noyes, H. 1881, p. 447; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 204.

Bills were excluded under this rule embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previous references on which reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation is necessary had been accepted. Cox, H. 1915, pp. 1036, 1037; Cushing, H. 1914, pp. 1125, 1323, 1504, 1551; Cushing, H. 1913, p. 757; White (acting Speaker), H. 1913, p. 1739; Frothingham, H. 1904, p. 990; Sanford, H. 1874, p. 349; Bishop, S. 1880, p. 243; Marden, H. 1884, p. 555. *Contra*, see Rideout (acting Speaker), H. 1893, pp. 1103, 1112.

So also a report of leave to withdraw having been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. Cole, H. 1907, p. 540. See also Cox (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be further considered. Sanford, H. 1874, p. 511. See also Sanford, H. 1873, p. 198; Kimball (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. Noyes, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was

substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. Bates, H. 1897, p. 1197.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to. Cushing, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874.

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see Long, H. 1877, p. 427.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. Barrett, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1192.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. Hull, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. Hull, H. 1928, p. 738.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. Barrett, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362.

Rule 62. *"If . . . an amendment is made."* The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"Substantially changing the greater part of such bill." For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put." By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See, also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred by private interests. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous,

and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll-call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent a member who happened to be outside from voting. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an

interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application,*" etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see Cox, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. Barrett, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII., and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. Meyer, H. 1895, p. 370.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. Young, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the calendar has been taken up. Myers, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll-call is not in order. Bliss, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that a request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See Ashmun, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. Myers, H. 1902, p. 1232.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll-call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum.*" Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll-call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. If a request for the yeas and nays, made before the question is put, fails, a second request for the purpose of verifying the vote cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

As to reconsideration of a vote on a motion requiring more or less than a majority vote for its adoption, see notes to Rule 68.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 982; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is*

present." Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

"*Last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. See also the sub-heading "Last Week of the Session," under "Sundry Rulings."

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was

based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

Rule 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration of the bill." SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one

merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. See BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE. H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of

a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. *"A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made."* When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. *"A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order."* A motion to adjourn is not in order pending the verification of a vote. If the previous question is ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 274, 365. See also LORING, S. 1874, pp. 551, 554; CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

Rule 80. See notes on House Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See note to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*To lay on the table.*" A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been ordered. HULL, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion, even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

"*To commit* (*or recommit*)." See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill may be moved again at a subsequent stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 974. See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the

previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the

committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent,*" etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

Rule 88. For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927, p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488. See Senate Rule 16, House Rule 30, Joint Rule 7.

To change a special act into a general act by amendment is so to amend as to make the provisions of the act applicable to all individuals of the same class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 183.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866. See House Rule 30 and notes thereto.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. Cox, H. 1917, p. 738; Cox, H. 1915, p. 835; Bates, H. 1898, p. 674; Bates, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; Meyer, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; Noyes, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; Wadlin (acting Speaker), H. 1887, p. 448. See also Bates, H. 1899, p. 332; Marden, H. 1884, p. 450; Noyes, H. 1888, p. 600. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. Young, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject-matter on which the report of a committee is based. Marden, H. 1883, p. 232; Barrett, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; Myers, H. 1900, p. 1146; Saltonstall, H. 1930, pp. 290, 387, 405, 642, 691. See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker Barrett (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. Saltonstall, H. 1930, p. 765.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. Myers, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public

control and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject-matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662.

An amendment which provides for a modification of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

A bill providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize

the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917, 920.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839, 840. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645.

An amendment proposing an investigation of and report on the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738. But on a petition for legislation it is not in order to base an act to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and

only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of." See also H. 1908, p. 838. A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1032; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. Where there is no blank, and amendments are offered, changing the sum or time, the matter is to be treated as if the sum or time were left blank in the original motion, and the sum or time therein stated is to take its place among the amendments in accordance with the provisions of this rule. WADE, H. 1879, p. 144.

See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 366. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 289, 290.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See Cox (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether a bill has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers hav-

ing been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next General Court,

or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part," and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 87; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject

covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709.

For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269.

A joint order having been adopted instructing joint committees to report reference to the next General Court on all matters remaining in their hands after a fixed date, a bill reported subsequently to such date was held to be improperly before the House. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 706.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It

seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and the appendixes to the House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report

any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a

bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1255; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

It has further been held that a bill providing for a modification of an existing law cannot be reported on a petition which asks for a repeal of the law. NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held

that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429; SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

If, however, a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. DANA, S. 1906, p. 982; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478. For other cases upon "Courtesy between the Branches," see under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill,

by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; PINKERTON, S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; NEWTON of Everett (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 807; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That after a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

Further, as to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day

is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

Rule 1. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject matter on which it was based, the subject matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397.

Rule 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which

the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See note to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve,*" and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra,* PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used, "*Except*

by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred," and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear

the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tide waters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

A bill reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, was in the Senate, in compliance with this rule, referred to the next General Court. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712. See "Sundry Rulings."

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and having taken its several readings in the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. Cox, H. 1917, p. 641; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 706. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also Cox, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1916, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where

each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the chair was reversed. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578; LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. See notes on the Joint Rules under "Committees." For a ruling on this rule as it stood before 1886, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed see PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325; BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 492; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392; COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 306; LONG, H. 1877, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 523; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1287; H. G. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605. *For exceptions* see COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 308; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 308; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 790–795; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A bill was referred in the Senate to the next General Court because reported in violation of the ninth joint rule, although it had been passed to be engrossed in the House and sent up for concurrence. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712.

See notes to Senate Rule 54, House Rule 49 and Joint Rules under "Committees."

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which had been agreed to by both branches was sent by the House to the Senate for concurrence in certain amendments, and the Senate, in addition to acting on the amendments, amended other parts of the bill *de novo*, it was held that such amendments were not properly before the House. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amend-

ment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 878; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

On a Point of Order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the Point of Order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

The State House,
Seal of the Commonwealth,
State Library, etc.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,-872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,-042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of

October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, $270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock Streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. In 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner-stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House

extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

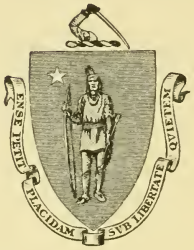
For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with the taking of land, including land damages,

the constructing and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year, the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: (Chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913) $900,000; (Chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915) $600,000; (Chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916) $65,000; and (Chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916) $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.



COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Chapter 2 of the General Laws.]

Arms, Great Seal and Other Emblems of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

Section 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

Section 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

Section 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

Section 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

Section 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Room 341, State House.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

The State Library now contains more than 458,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British Colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. Its collection of statute law is unsurpassed unless by the Library of Congress, and its collection of foreign laws is peculiarly rich and complete.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. — Charles H. Taylor, *Chairman*, Boston; Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Boston; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge; Gaspar G. Bacon, *ex officio*, Boston; Leverett Saltonstall, *ex officio*, Newton.

State Librarian. — Edward H. Redstone.

Assistant Librarian. — Mrs. Annie G. Hopkins.

Assistants. — Jennie W. Foster, *First Assistant;* Ethel B. Lewis; Emily S. Burr; Ruth G. Hedden; Jessie L. Knowlton; Sara E. Noyes; Ethel M. Turner; Minnie W. Pert; Elizabeth Richardson Fisher; Charles W. Johnson; Rose W. Cleveland; George D. Zimmer; Frances R. Coe.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

Room 136, State House.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ Beacon Street.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall and may have free access to the library and museum of said society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph.)

New Year's Day	January the first
Washington's Birthday	February the twenty-second
Patriot's Day	April the nineteenth
Memorial Day	May the thirtieth
Independence Day	July the fourth
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Columbus Day	October the twelfth
Armistice Day	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the last Thursday in November.

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

Lincoln Day . . . . . February the twelfth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)

Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day . . . . . February the fifteenth
(Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)

Arbor and Bird Day . . . . . Last Saturday in April
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 15)

Flag Day . . . . . June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)

CALENDAR 1931

JANUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

MARCH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .

APRIL.

. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

MAY.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

JUNE.

. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	. .	. .	. .	. .

JULY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	. .

AUGUST.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

SEPTEMBER.

. .	. .	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	. .	. .	. .

OCTOBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

NOVEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

DECEMBER.

. .	. .	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	. .	. .

CALENDAR 1932

JANUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

FEBRUARY.

. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

MARCH.

. .	. .	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	. .	. .

APRIL.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

MAY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

JUNE.

. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	. .	. .

JULY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

AUGUST.

. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	. .	. .	. .

SEPTEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	. .

OCTOBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

NOVEMBER.

. .	. .	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

DECEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31